



The Making of the Chandra X-ray Observatory



December 12, 2003

Martin C. Weisskopf



The Magic Formula

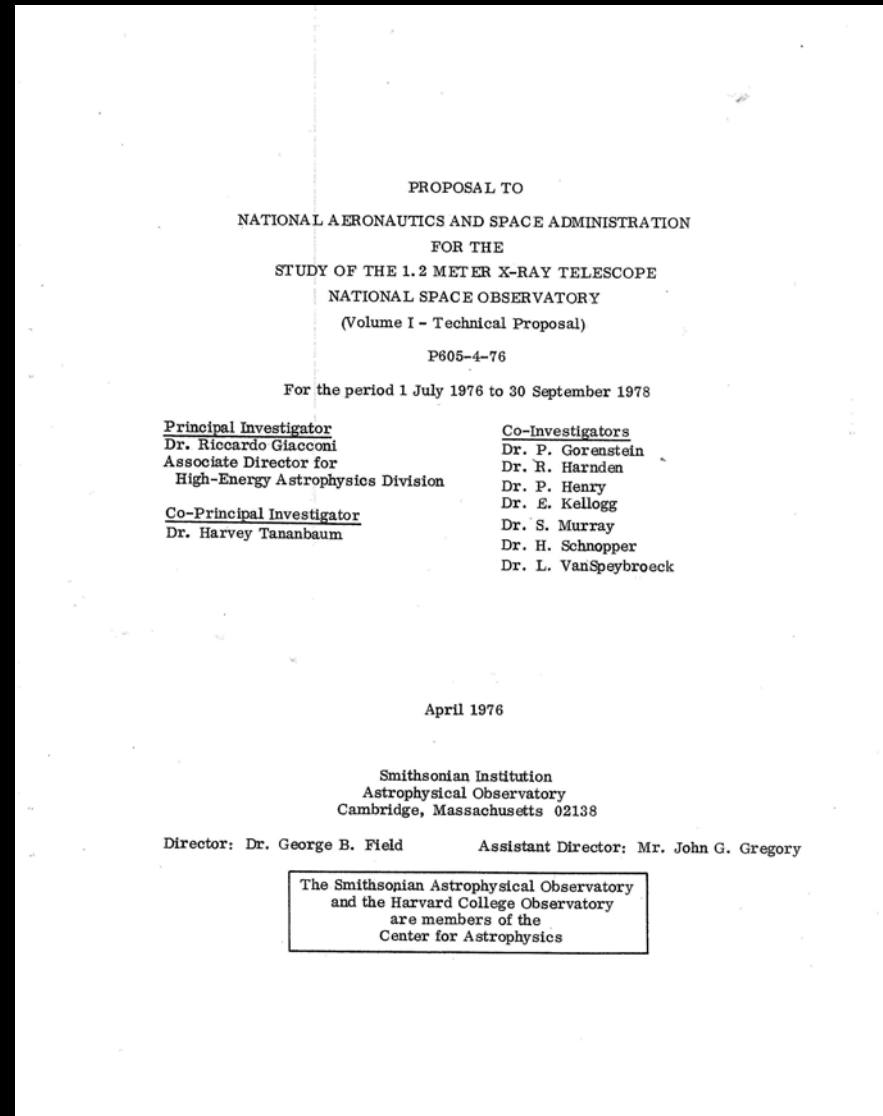
SEX + PIG = Chandra

1969



In the beginning ...

- 1976 – Proposal was submitted
- This was the “formal” beginning





First SWG

- R. Giacconi – Chmn
- M. Weisskopf – Vice Chmn
- A. Opp (NASA HQ) – Ex Officio
 - E. Boldt (GSFC)
 - G. Clark (MIT)
 - G. Garmire (CIT)
 - R. Novick (Columbia)
 - H. Tananbaum (SAO)
 - K. Pounds (Leicester)
 - S. Bowyer (UCB)
 - A. Davidsen (JHU)
 - B. Krasheur (Wisc)
 - S. Shulman (NRL)
 - A. Walker (Stanford)
 - J. Truemper (MPE)

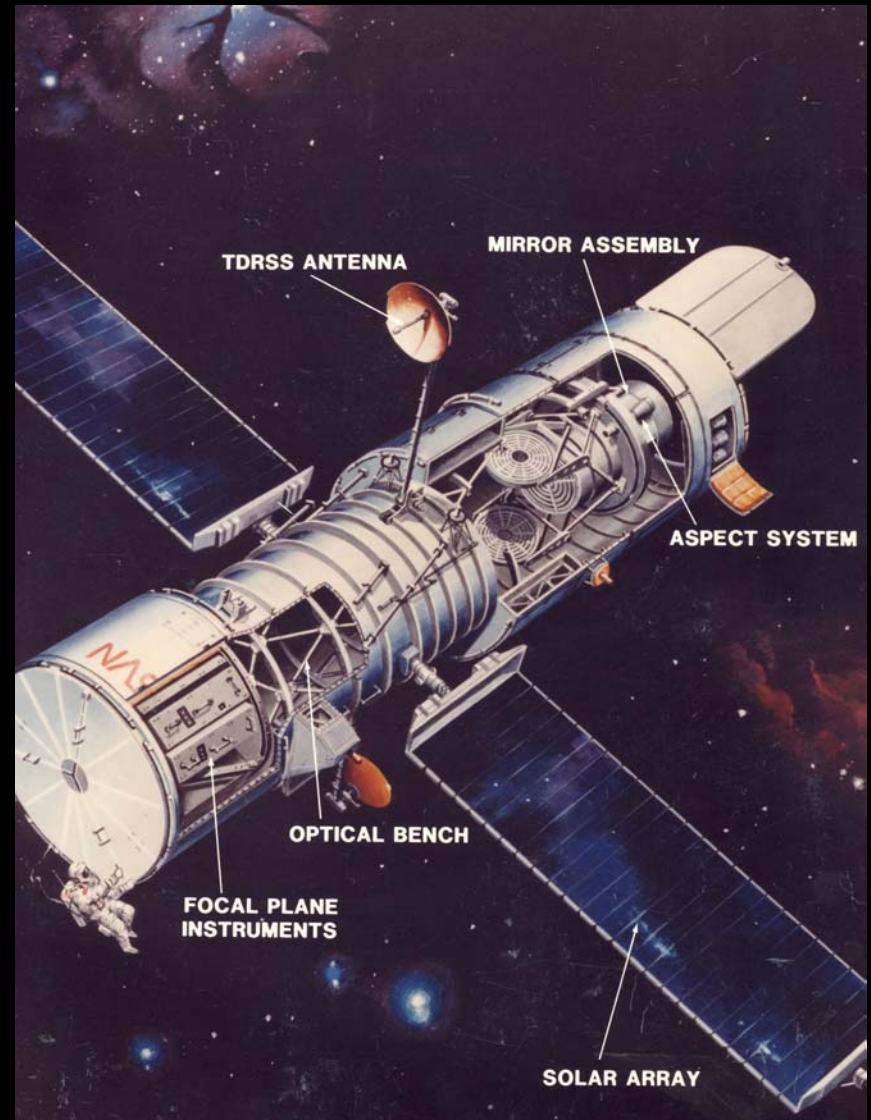
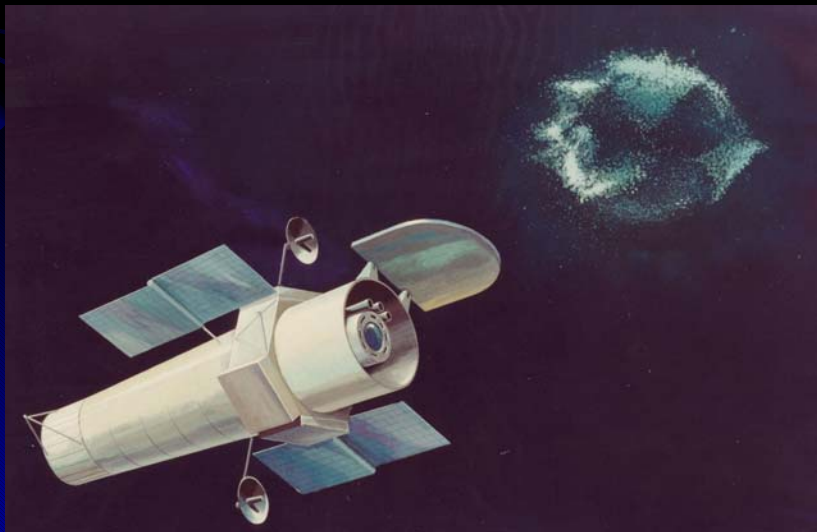
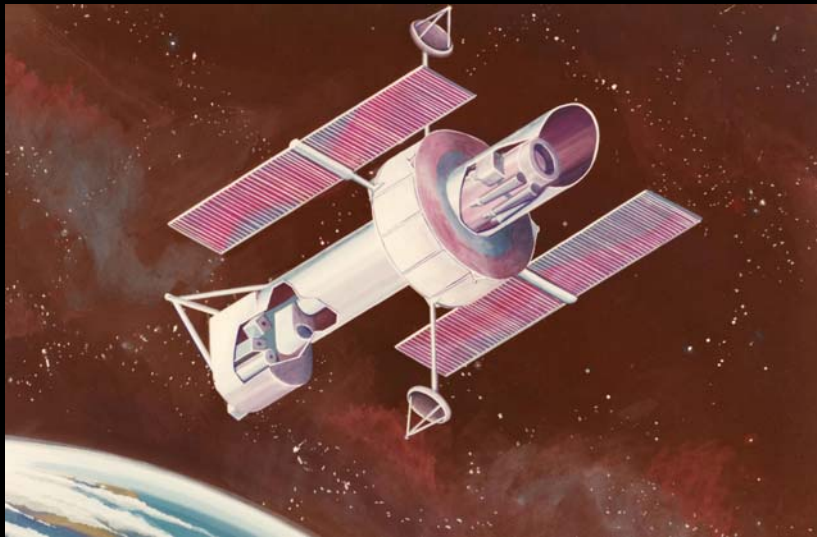


Early Trades

- Moveable Mirror
- Focal Length
- Number of Mirrors
- Diameters of Mirrors
- Aspect Solution
- Calibration
- Payload

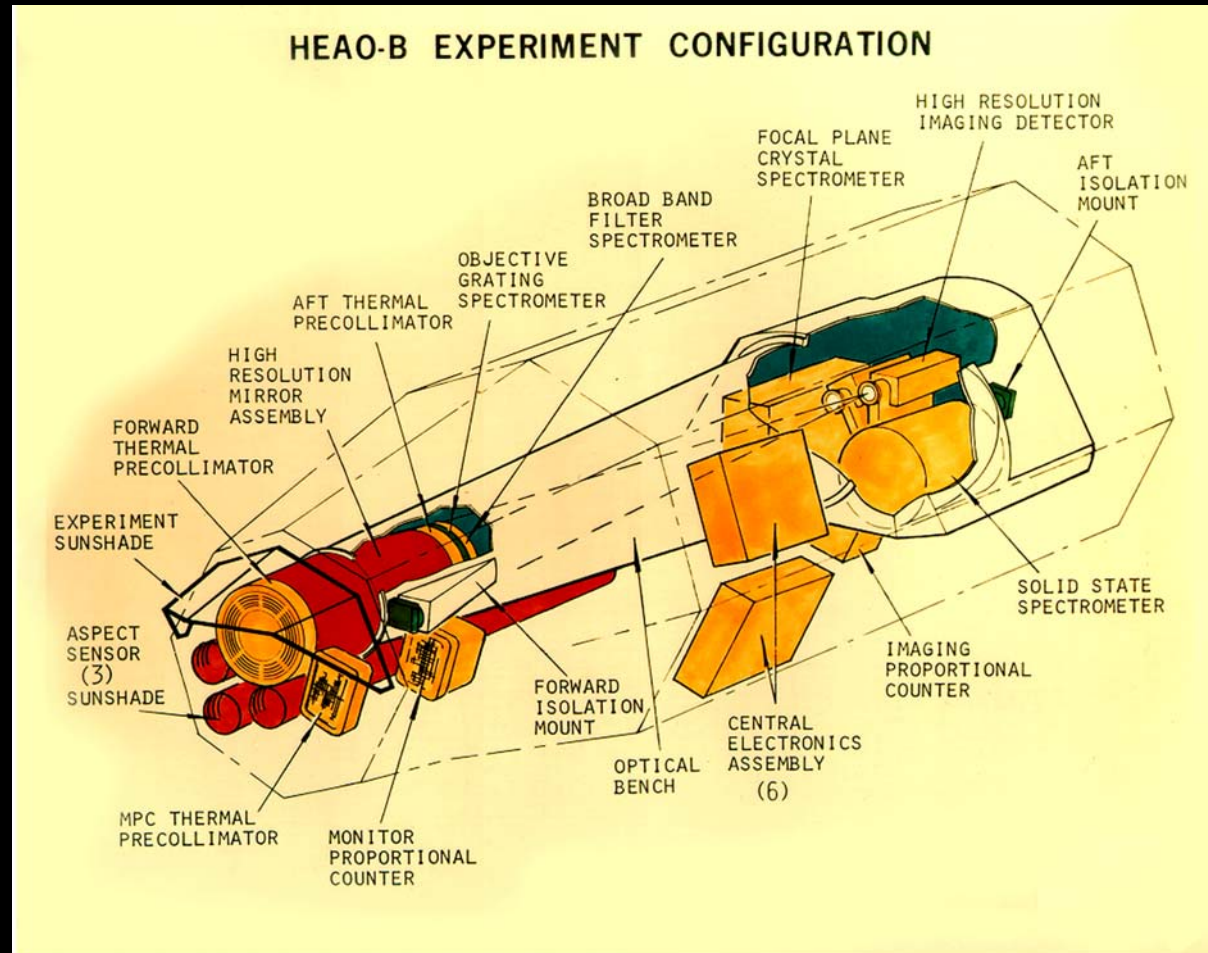


Concepts





Einstein Observatory - 1979

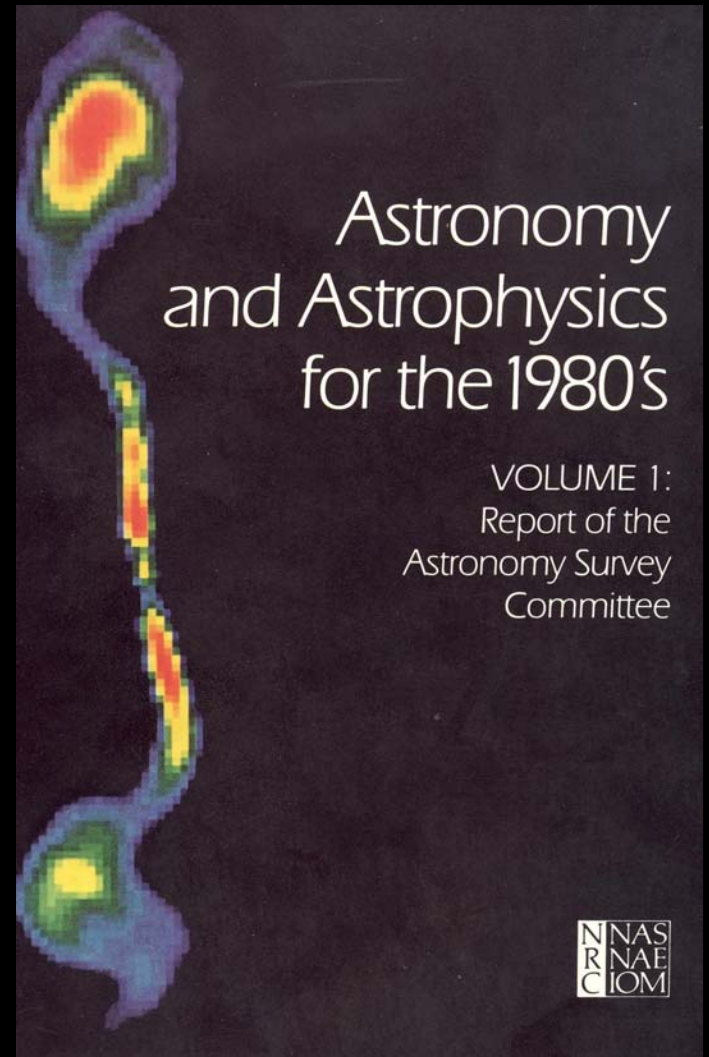




Decadal Survey - 1981

Major New Programs:

#1: An Advanced X-Ray Astrophysics Facility (AXAF)





AO (1983): Selection (1985)

- ACIS – proposed 49 CCDs!
- HRC
- LETG
- HETG
- FPCS – Focal Plane Crystal Spectrometer
 - Removed in 1988
- XRS – X-Ray Calorimeter Spectrometer
 - AXAF-S - 1991
 - ASTRO-E(2) -1993

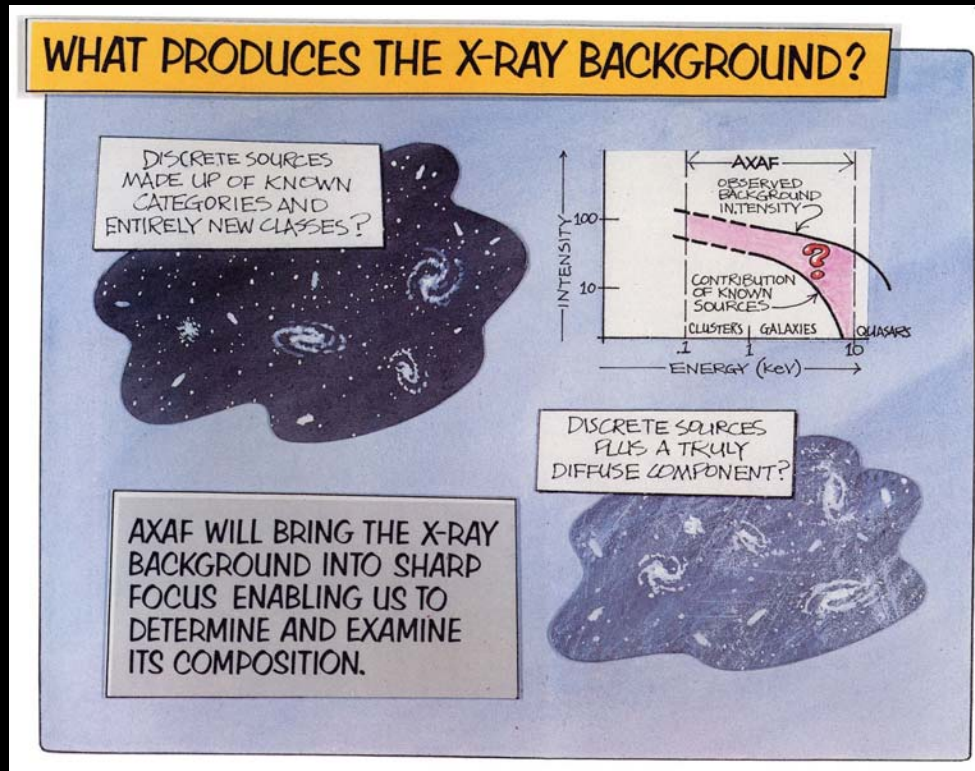
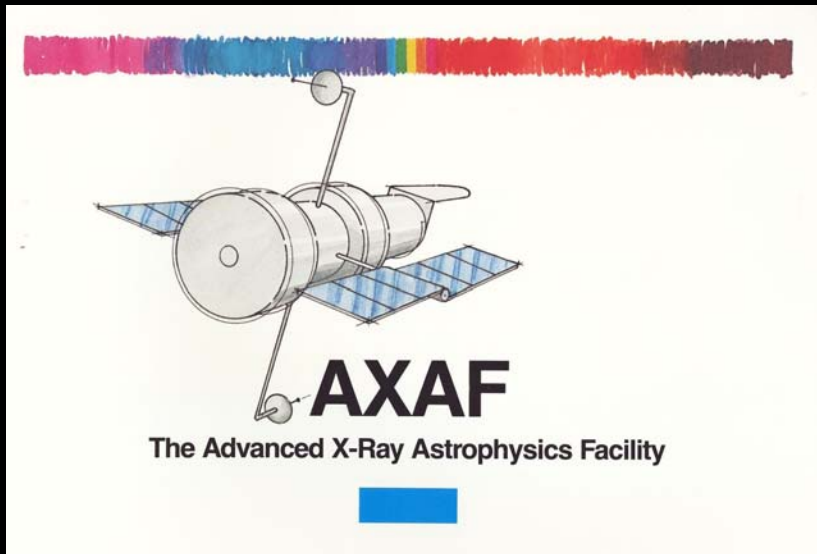


The Second SWG (1985 –)



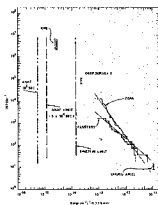


Brochure(s) 1986



The X-Ray Background

20



This figure shows the number of X-ray sources with intensity greater than a given brightness S as a function of S . If the sources are uniformly distributed in a Euclidean universe, this number will be proportional to $S^{-3/2}$. The steepness of the curve, however, cannot exceed the diffuse X-ray background, the limiting sensitivity of AXAF will take these observations to significantly weaker sources. Studies of the luminosity function of known objects (active galaxies and quasars) can explain much but not all of the diffuse X-ray background. The potential for discovery here is guaranteed as one must discover either the evolutionary characteristics of known objects, and/or new classes of objects, and/or a truly diffuse component.

The first X-ray astronomy experiment discovered that the brightest X-ray source in the sky was an unexpected one: the sky itself. The entire Universe was aglow with X-rays. Everywhere we looked, we saw a diffuse X-ray background. Today, almost 25 years later, we still do not know whether this background glow has a truly diffuse component or is a consequence of looking at many distant X-ray sources with an out-of-focus camera. The X-ray background cannot be caused entirely by known kinds of X-ray sources because there are not enough of them and they do not have the right spectral characteristics. Therefore, studying the background with AXAF guarantees profound discoveries.

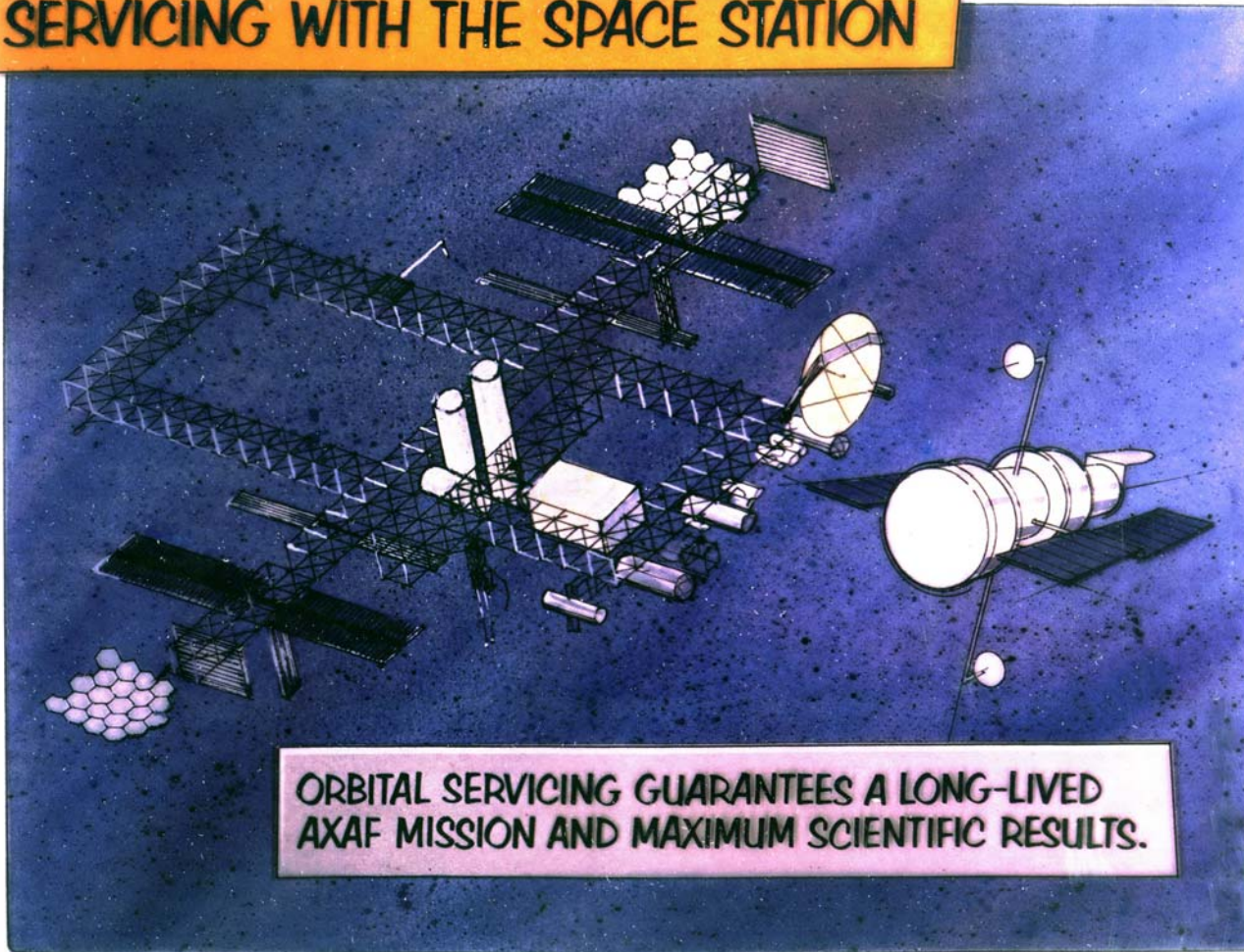
The AXAF cameras will produce 10 times the detail seen in any previous X-ray pictures and will be able to detect sources 100 times fainter. If the X-ray background is due to the cumulative effect of many weak individual sources, these will be evident in high-quality, long-exposure AXAF images. These will have to be new types of X-ray sources or younger (more distant or fainter) versions of categories that we know but with different characteristics in order to produce the correct X-ray spectrum. If few sources appear in these images, then much of the X-ray background must be truly diffuse in origin, or evidence for even another new class of objects existing in the early stages of the Universe, or some combination. AXAF spectra will be a good indicator of the physical process that produces the X-ray background and will help us further understand any unresolved component.

One result is certain: AXAF's ability to probe the diffuse X-ray background will lead to discoveries.



Space Station Appears

SERVICING WITH THE SPACE STATION



**ORBITAL SERVICING GUARANTEES A LONG-LIVED
AXAF MISSION AND MAXIMUM SCIENTIFIC RESULTS.**

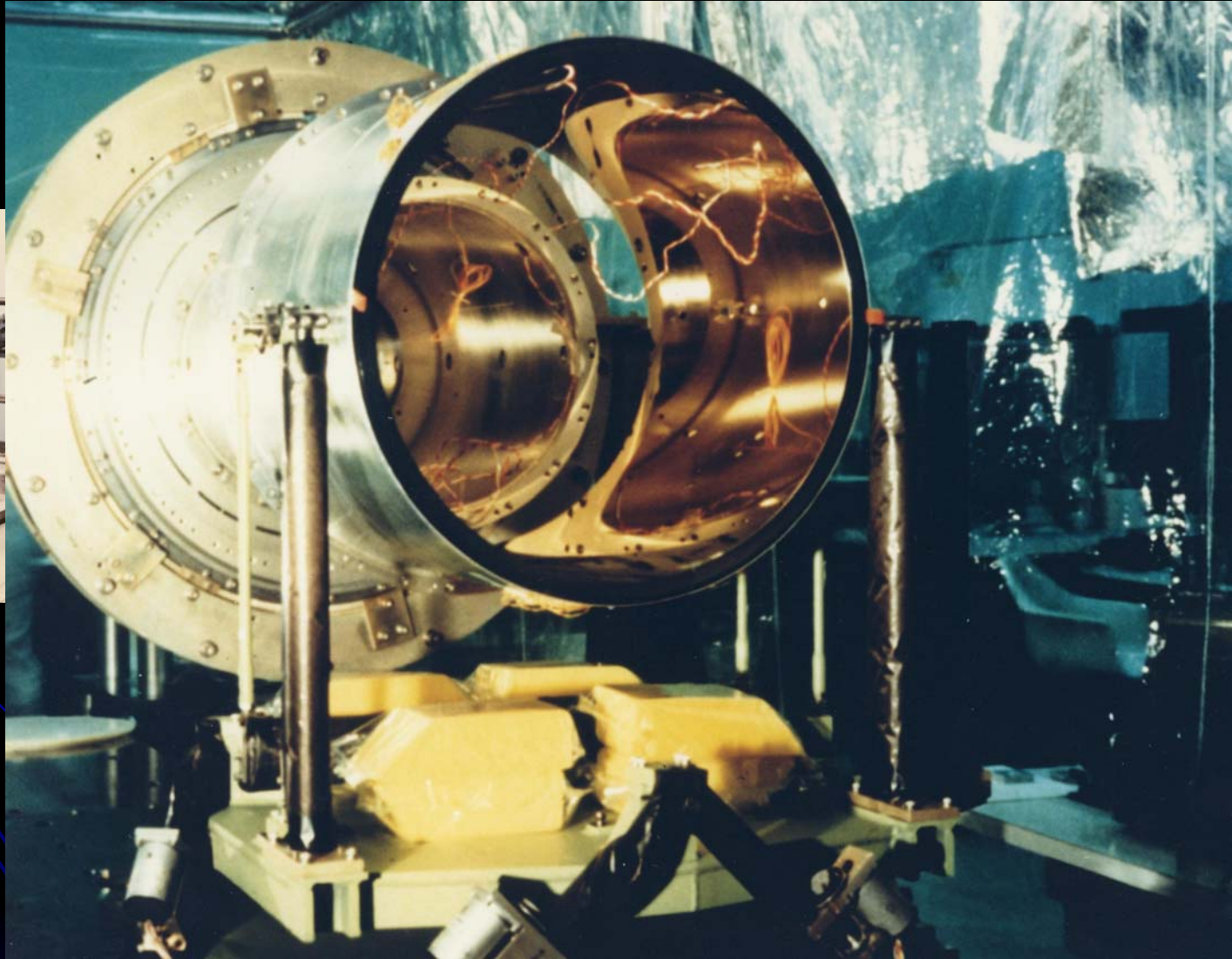


Technology Mirror Assembly

- Single mirror pair
- Scaled (2/3) Version of innermost mirrors
- 6-m focal length
 - Allowed for testing in existing facility
- 0.41-m element length
- 0.42-m diameter
- Gold coated (baseline at the time)



Technology Mirror Assembly



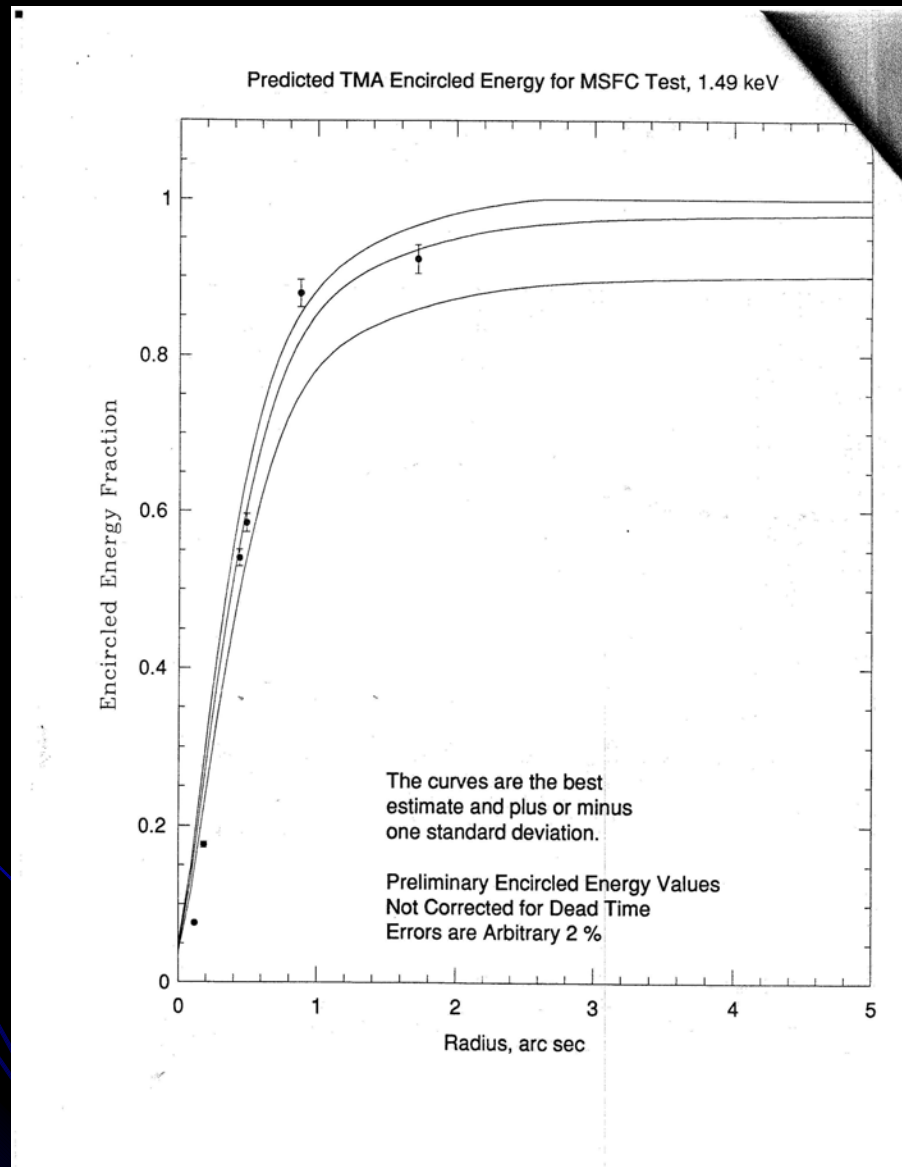


Technology Mirror Assembly

- First delivery July 1985
 - FWHM $< 0.5''$
 - Near-angle scatter (ripple @ 0.7 mm)
- Second delivery Jan 1989
- Final results were great
 - E.g. FWHM from $0.36''$ – $0.68''$
 - Encircled energy as predicted



TMA-2: Encircled Energy





Intermediate Milestones

- Initiate purchase of Mirror blanks 1987





Intermediate Milestones

- Prime contractor selection – 1988
- “New Start” - 1988
- Selection of the Science Center – 1991
- The “VETA” program - 1991
 - Verification Engineering Test Article
 - “The tall pole in the tent”



VETA 1991

- P1/H1 – uncoated and uncut



- Needed Test Facility at least one year earlier than scheduled



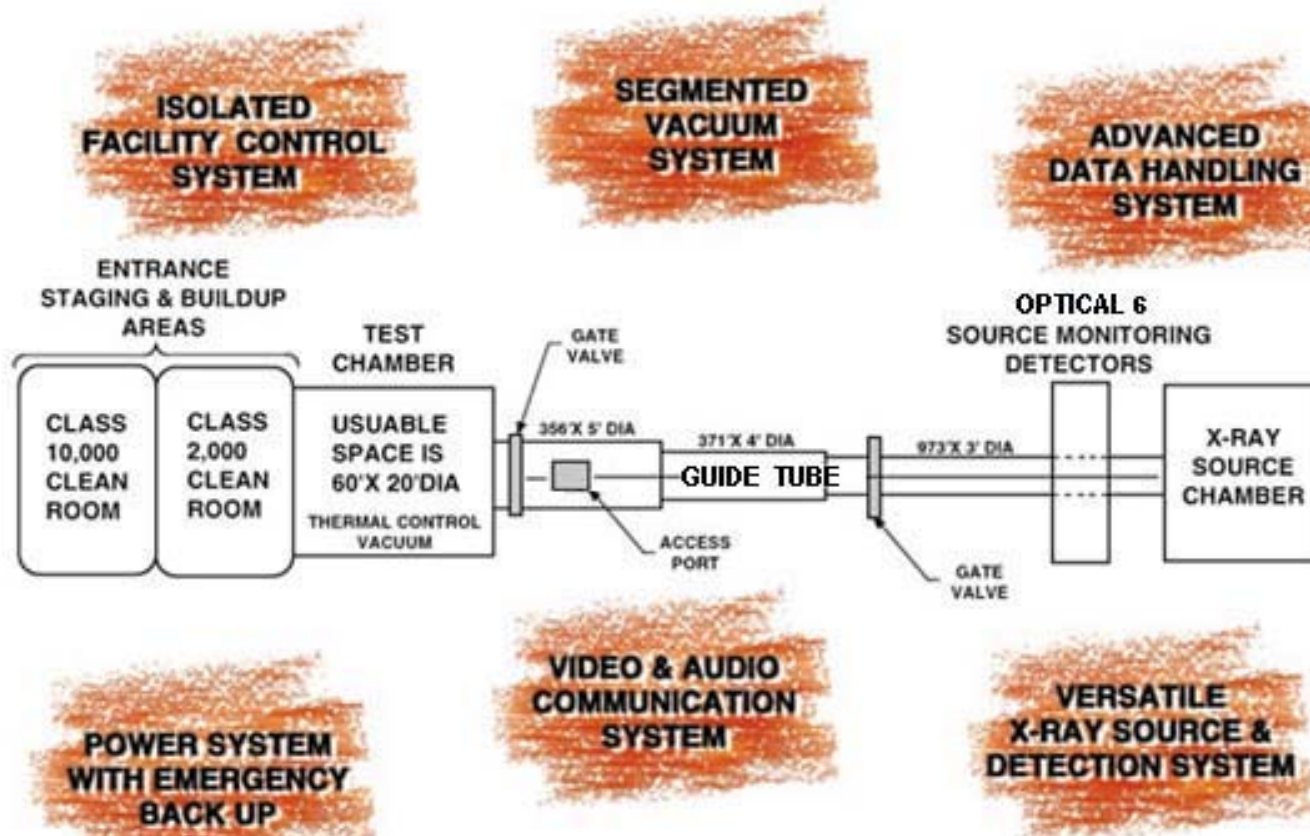
XRCF





XRCF

X-RAY CALIBRATION FACILITY





XRCF





XRCF



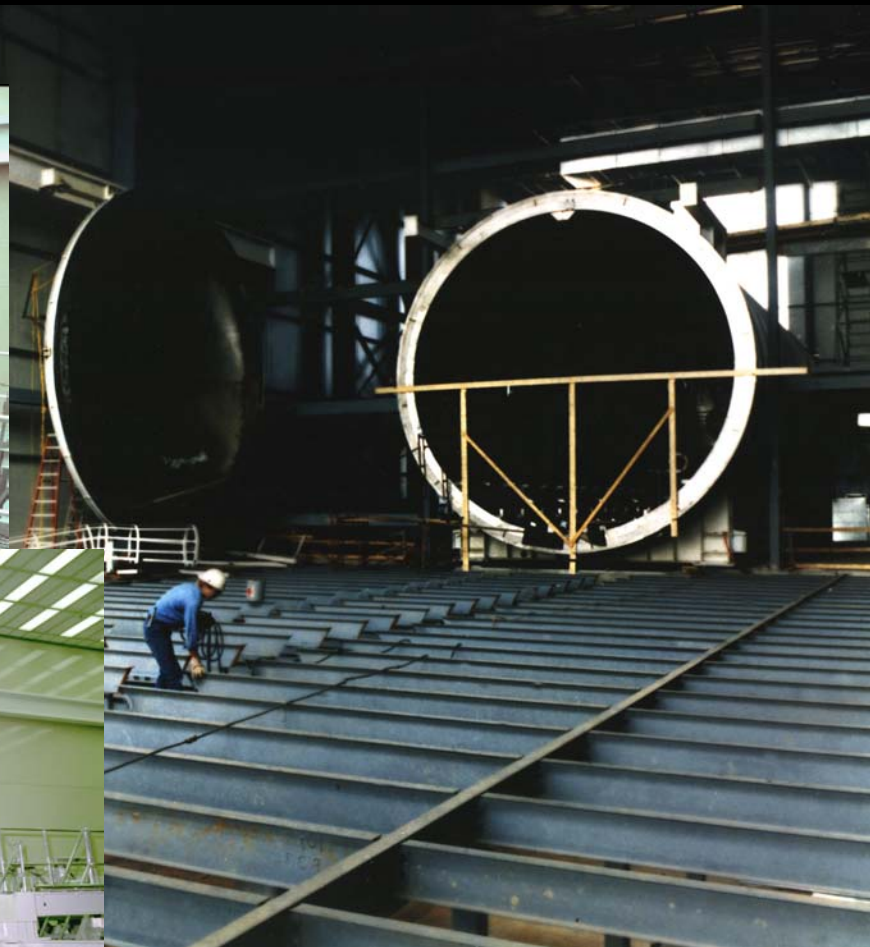
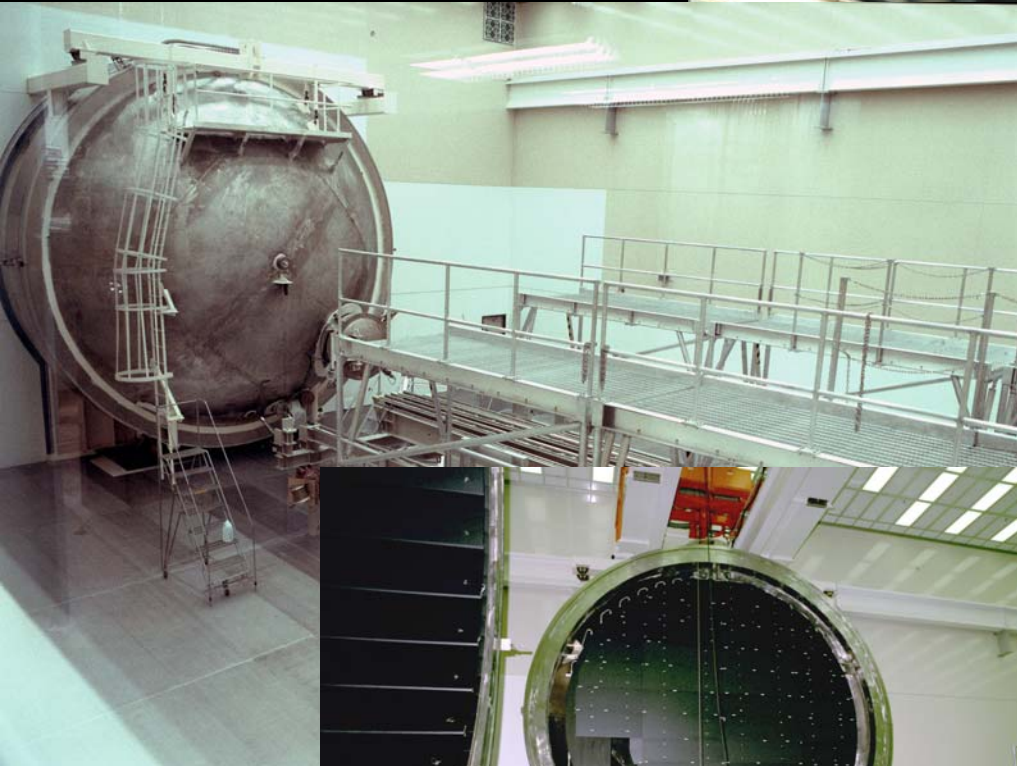


XRCF





XRCF





XRCF



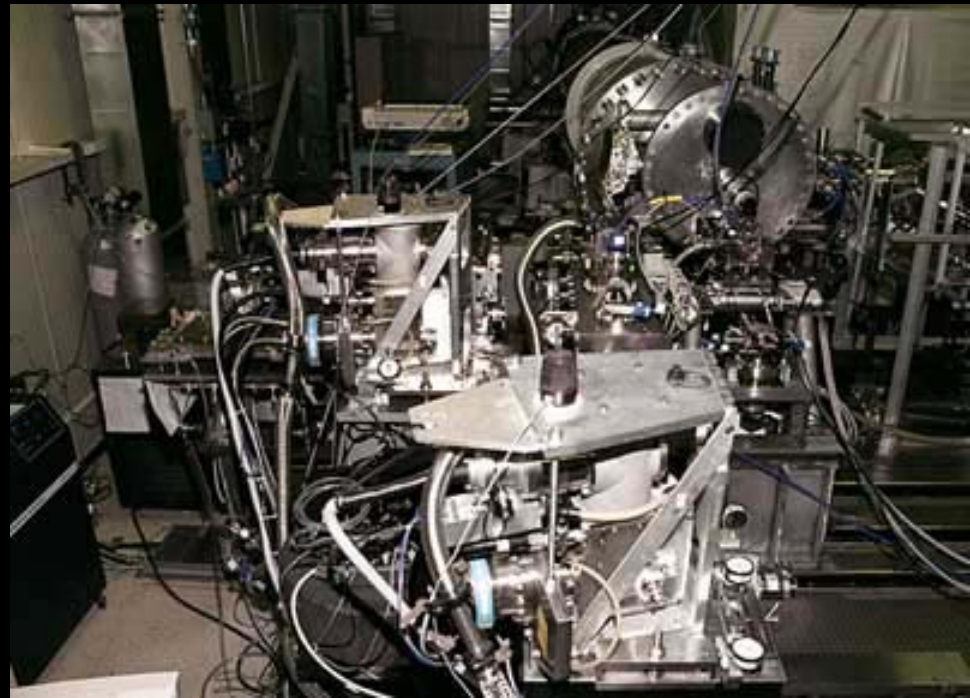
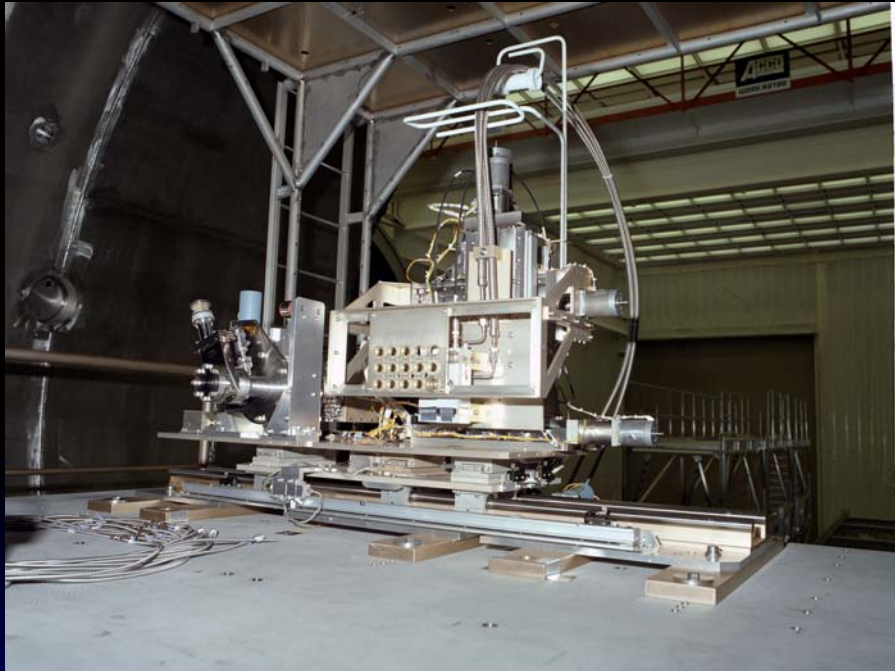


XRCF



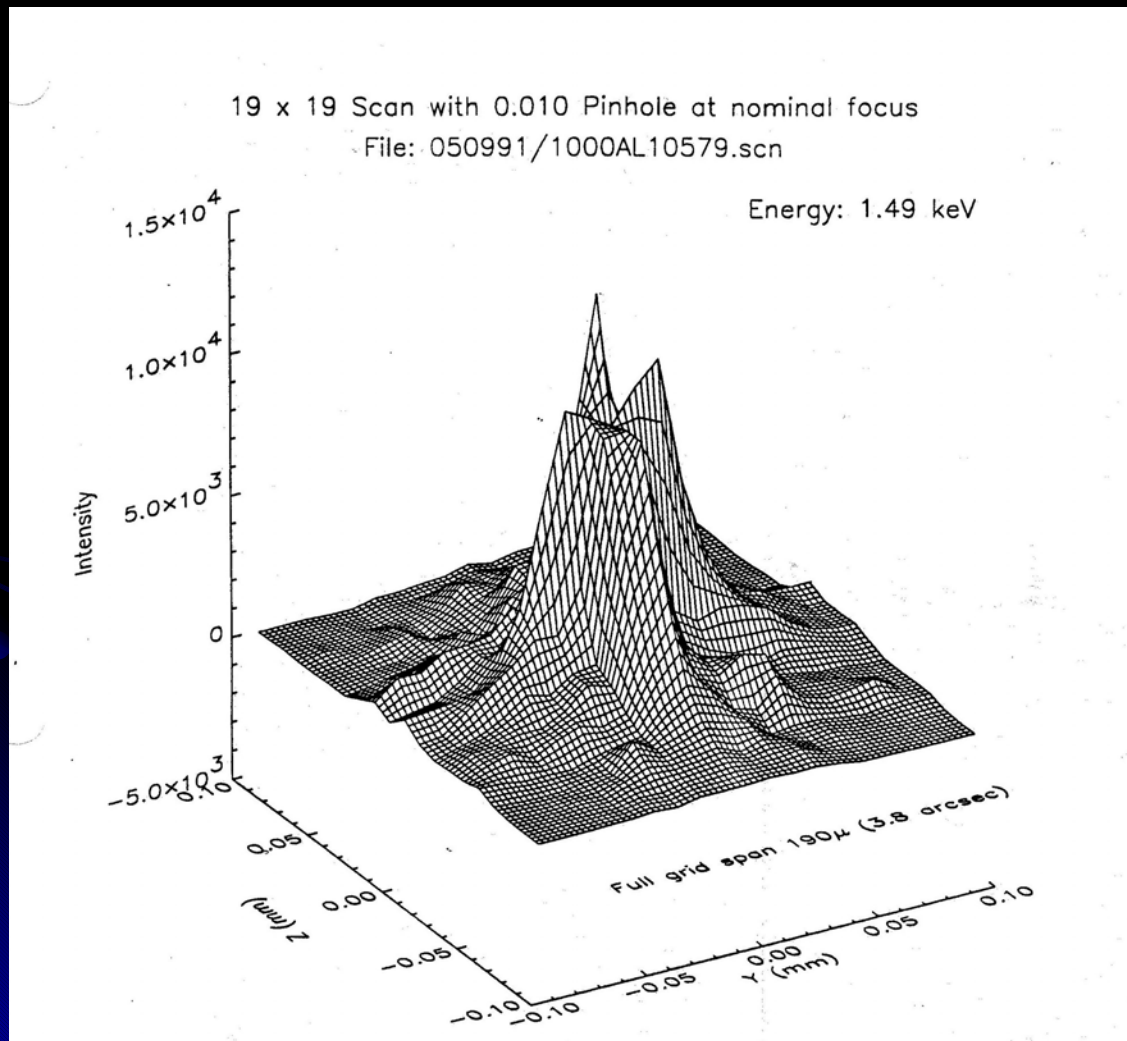


XRCF





VETA - 1991



- 1G Effects!

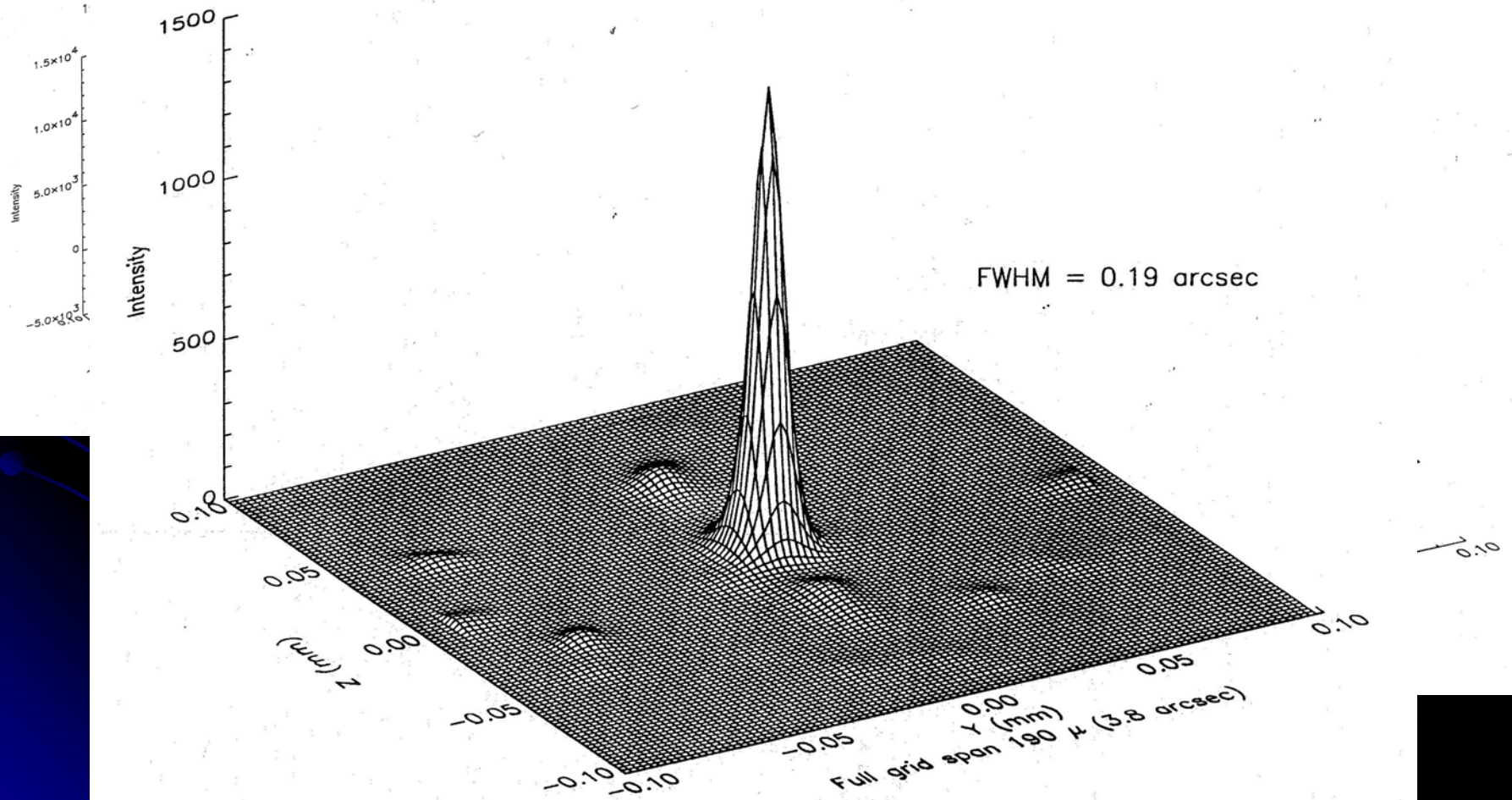


VETA

Estimated Mirror Performance on Orbit

Facility Effects Removed Using Lucy Deconvolution of 19 x 19 Scan

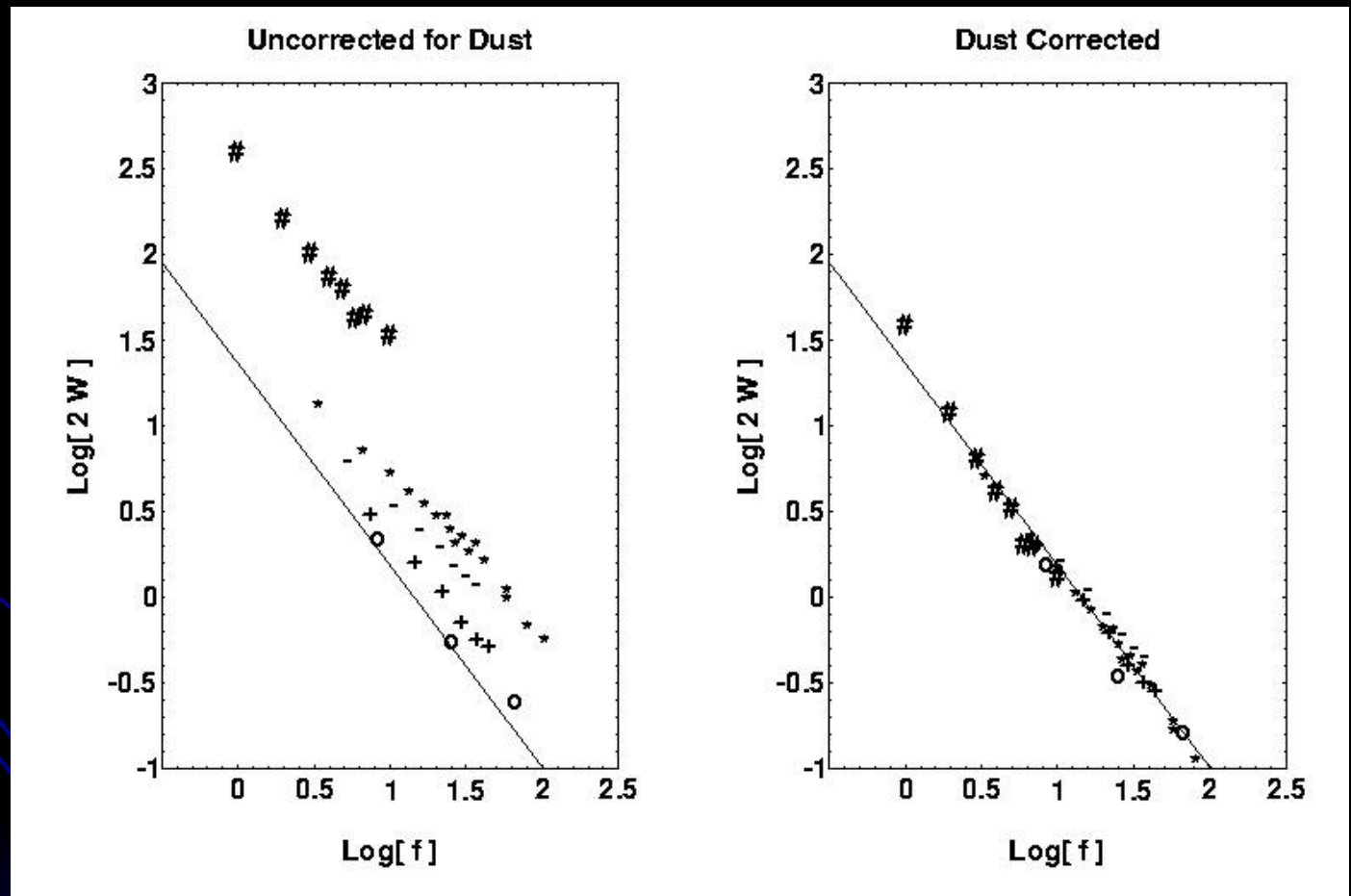
Energy: 1.49 keV





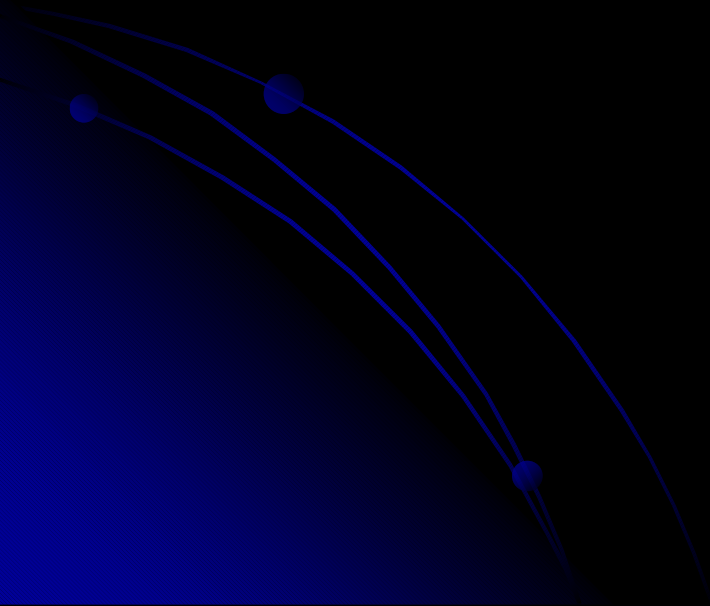
VETA

- Dust!





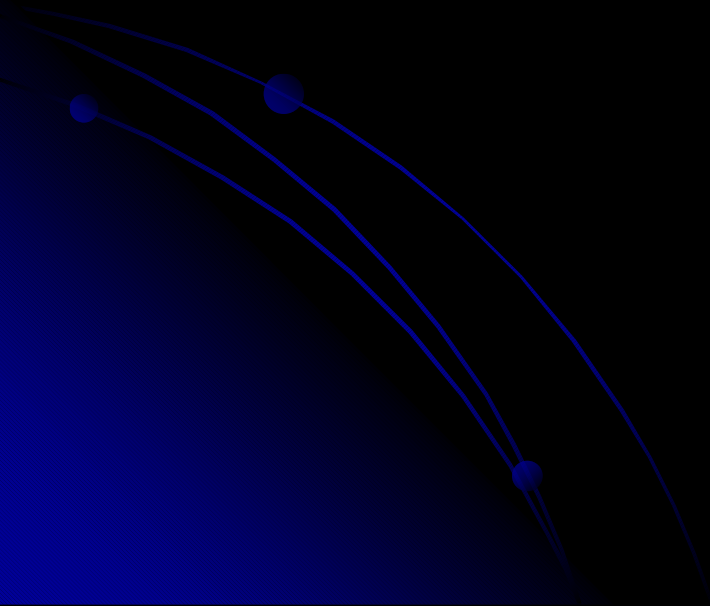
Veta Test Conclusion





Veta Test Conclusion

- We passed the congressional milestone
- But





Restructuring - 1992

AXAF

- up to 4 instruments
- 33,000 lbs.
- low-Earth orbit
- 6 mirror pairs



AXAF-I

- 2 instruments
- 11,000 lbs.
- high-Earth orbit
- 4 mirror pairs



AXAF-S

- 1 instrument
- 4,000 lbs.
- Sun-synchronous orbit

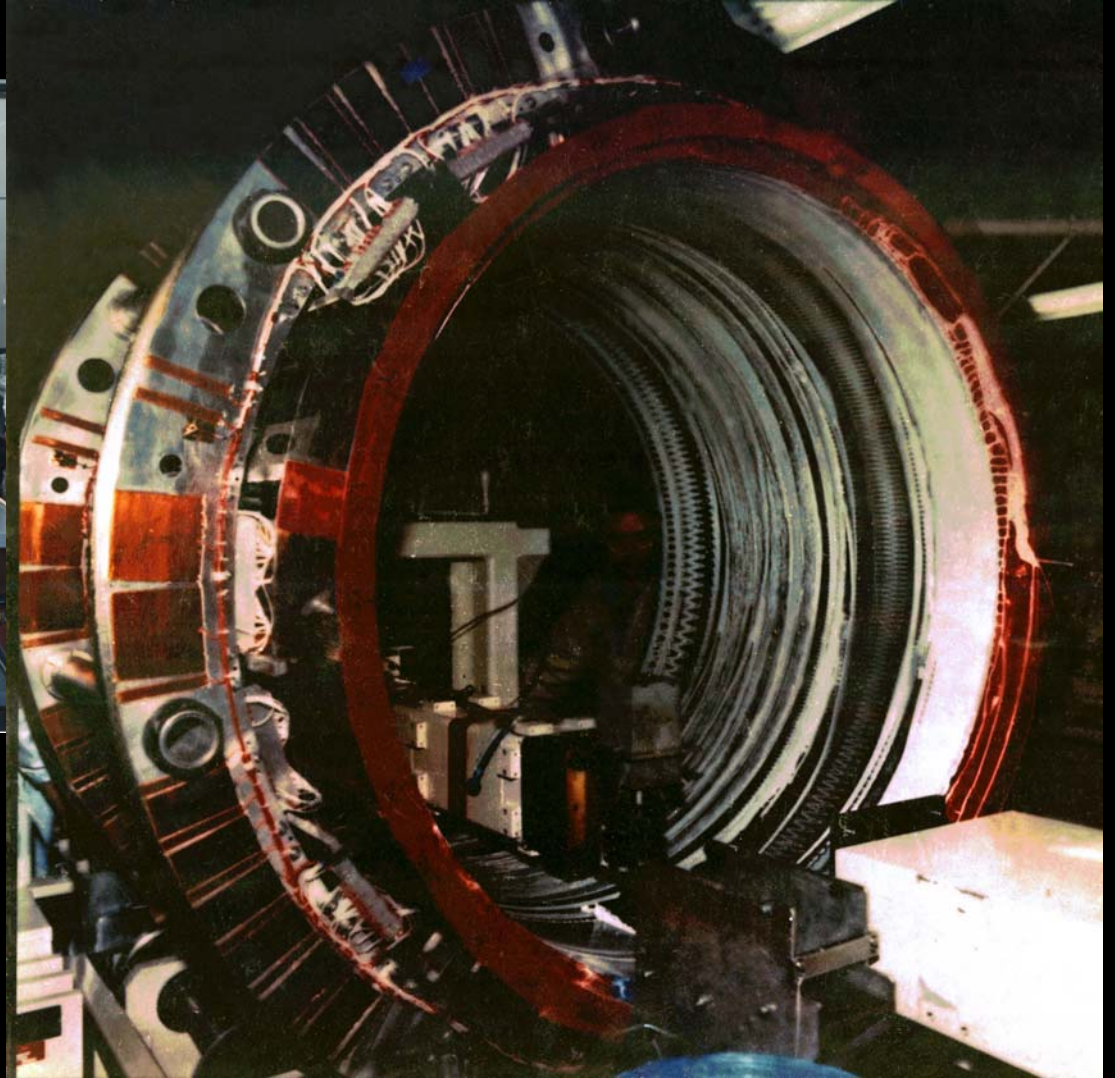


Restructuring

- Servicing Disappears from AXAF-I
 - Assured by new orbit
 - But benefits
 - Efficiency
 - Thermal
 - Iridium
- Loss of two mirrors
- Ultimately “loss” of AXAF-S

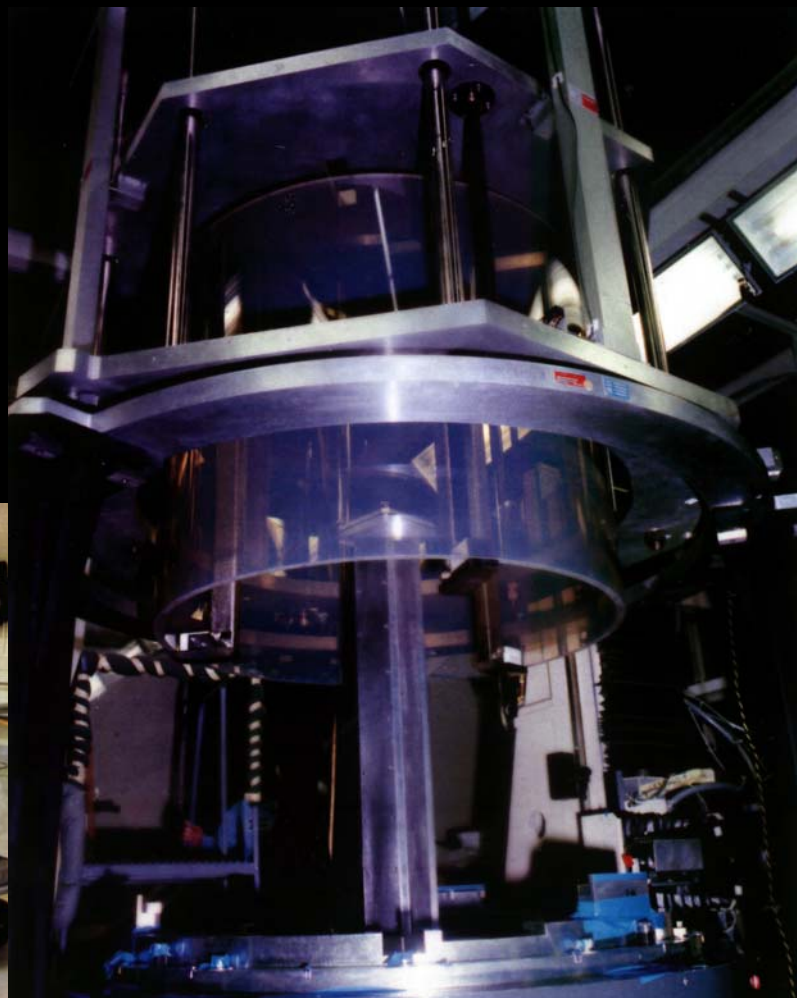
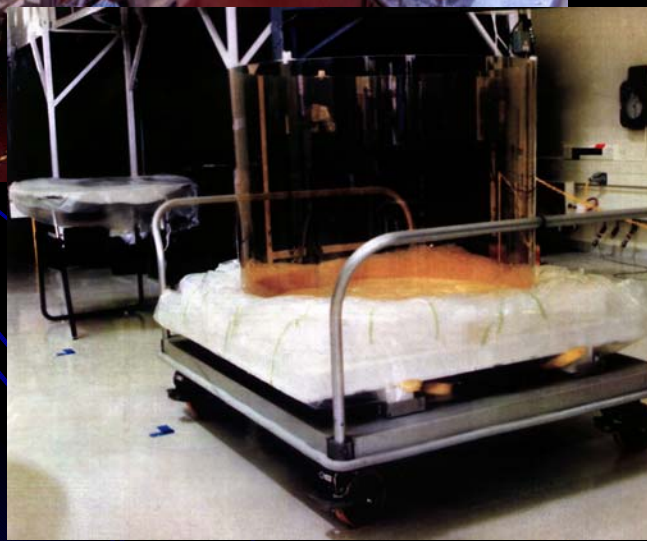
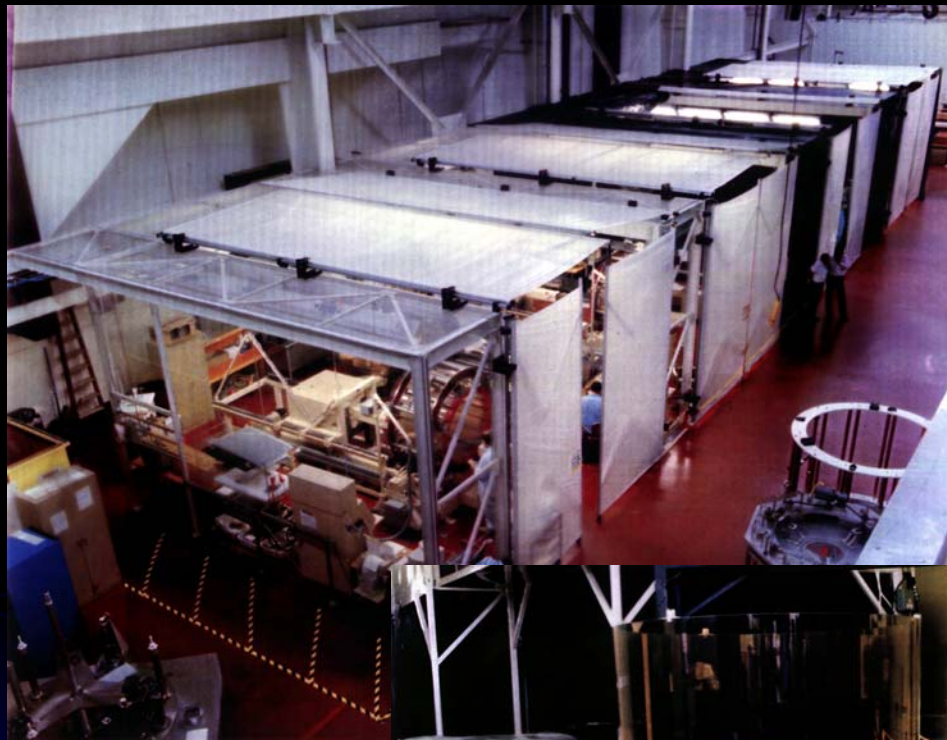


Optics



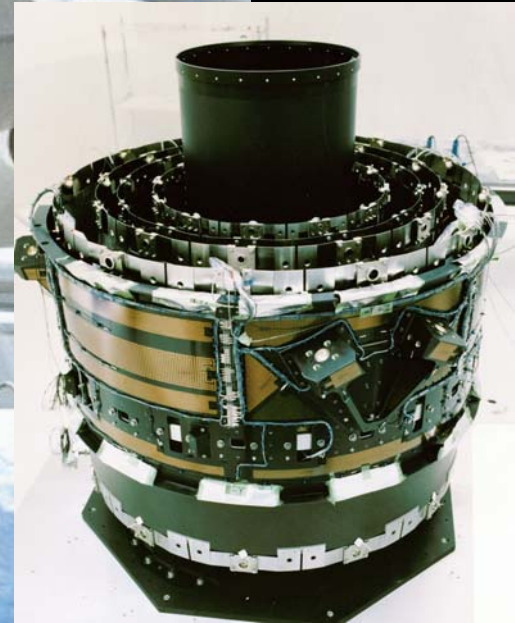
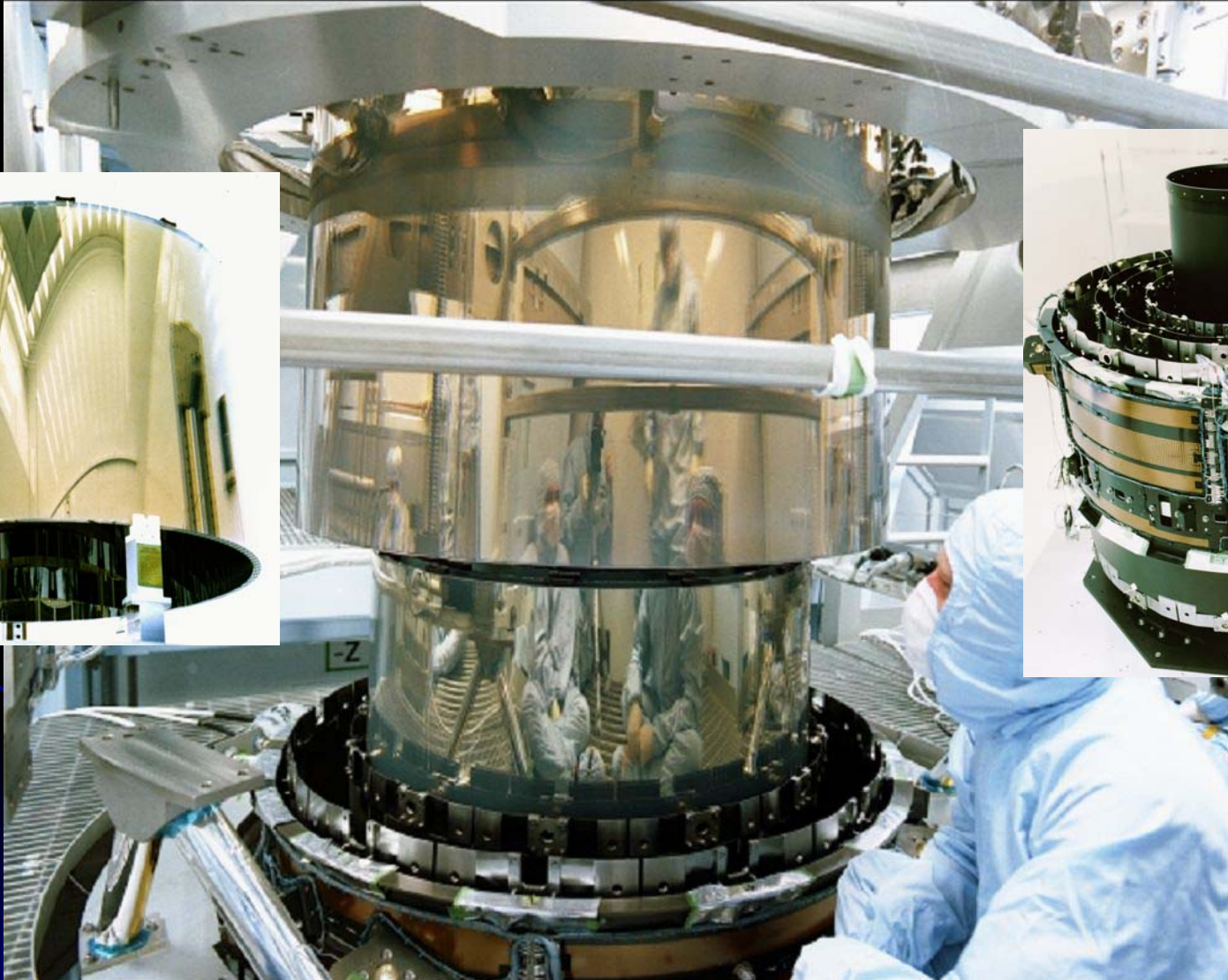


Optics





Telescope



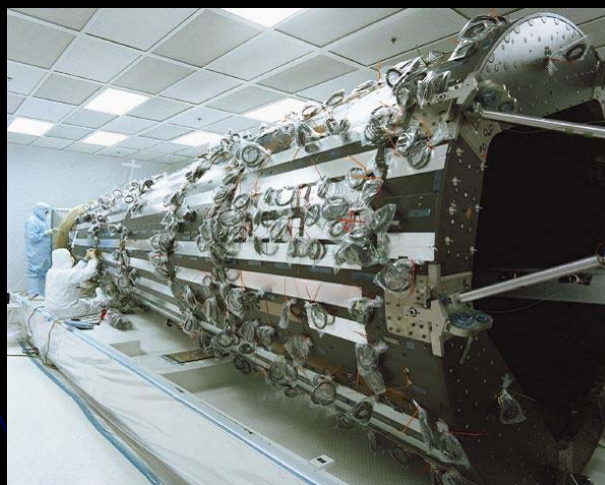


Telescope



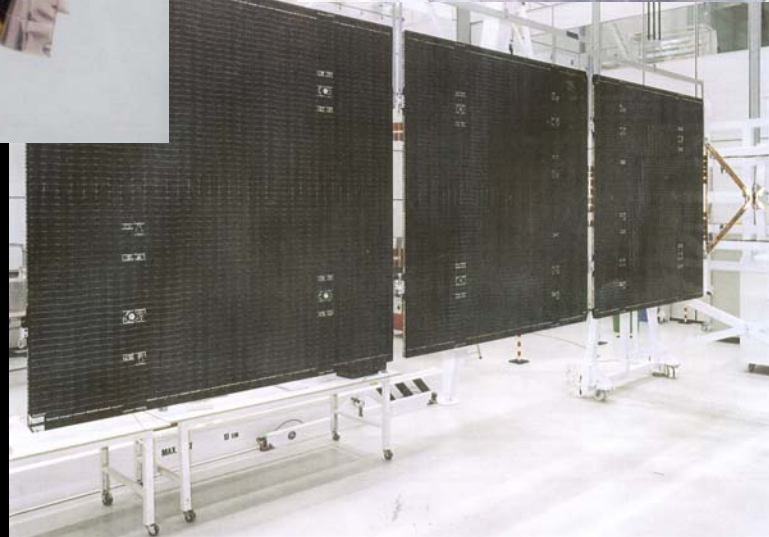
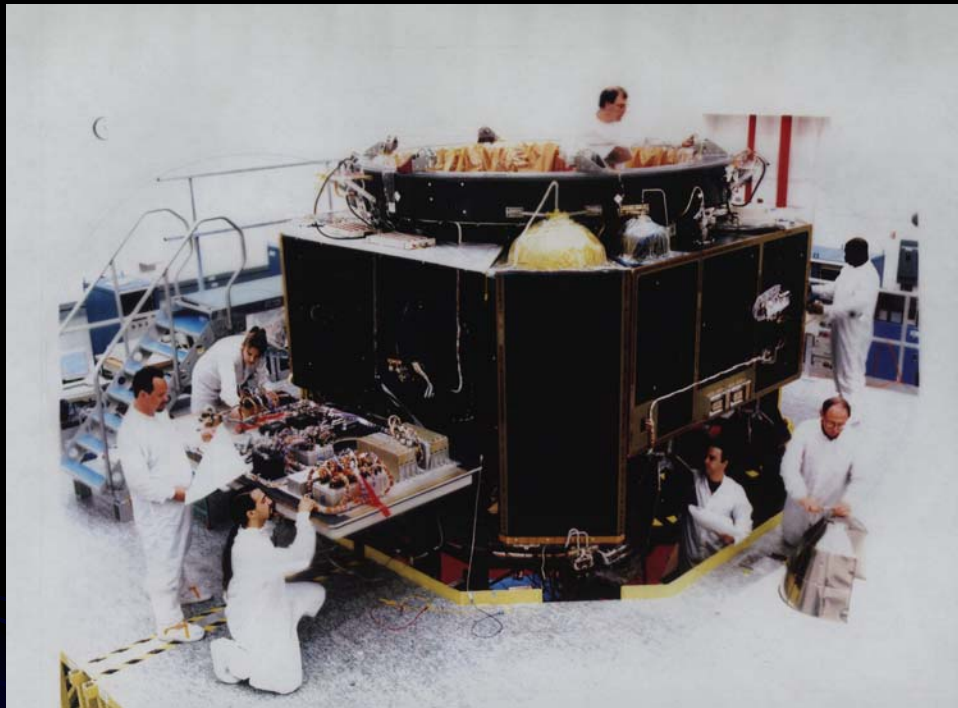


Optical Bench





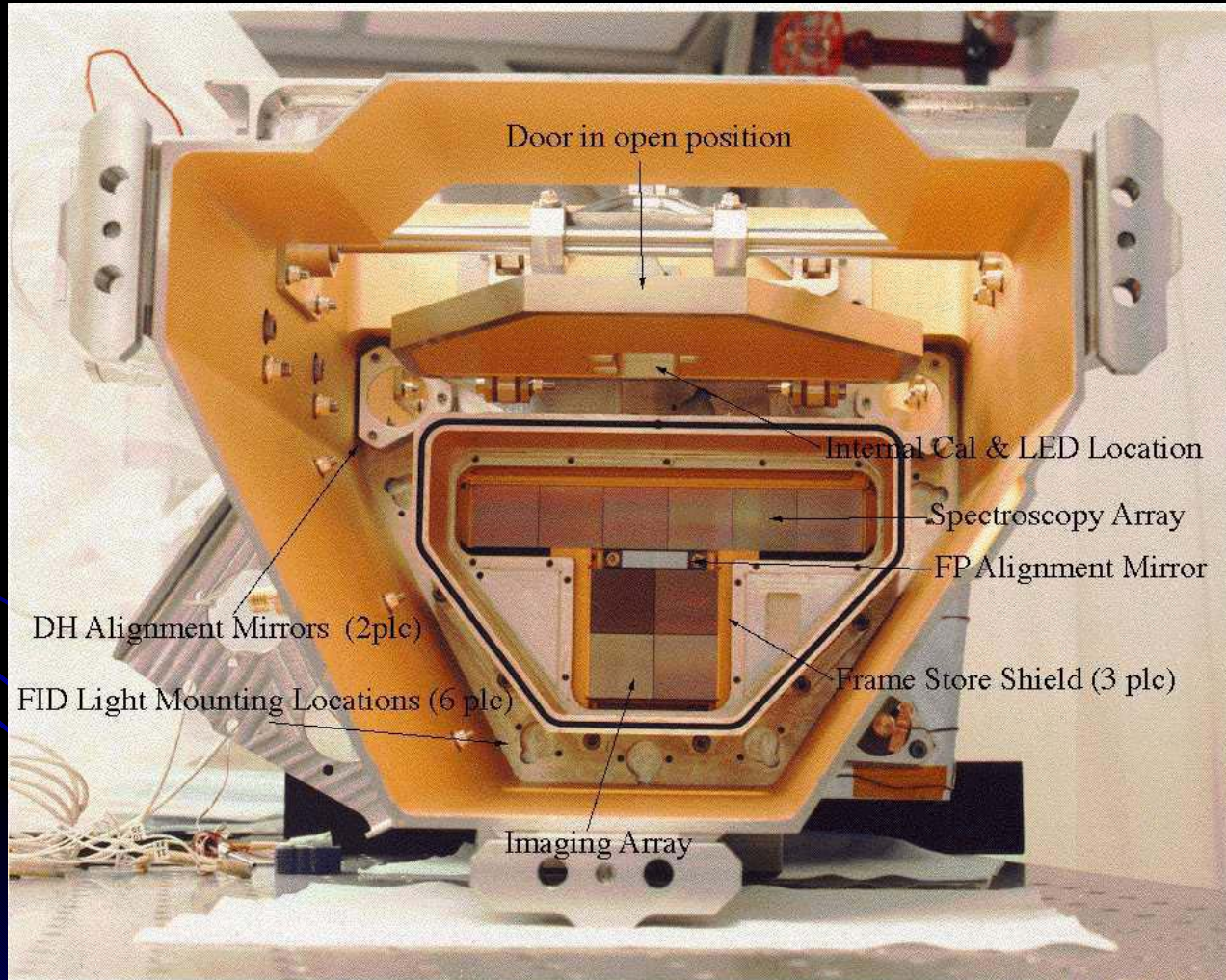
Spacecraft





Focal Plane Instruments

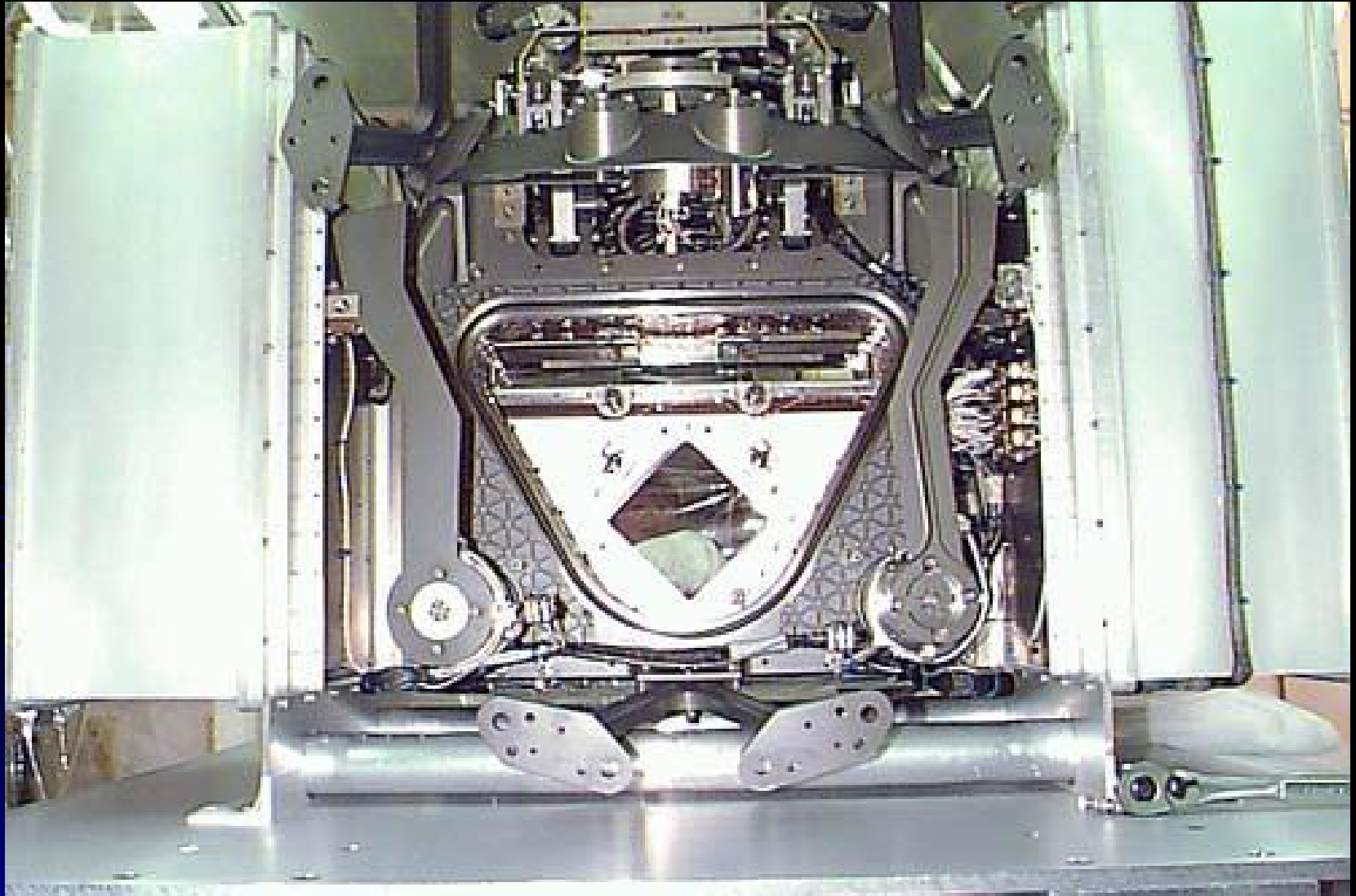
ACIS





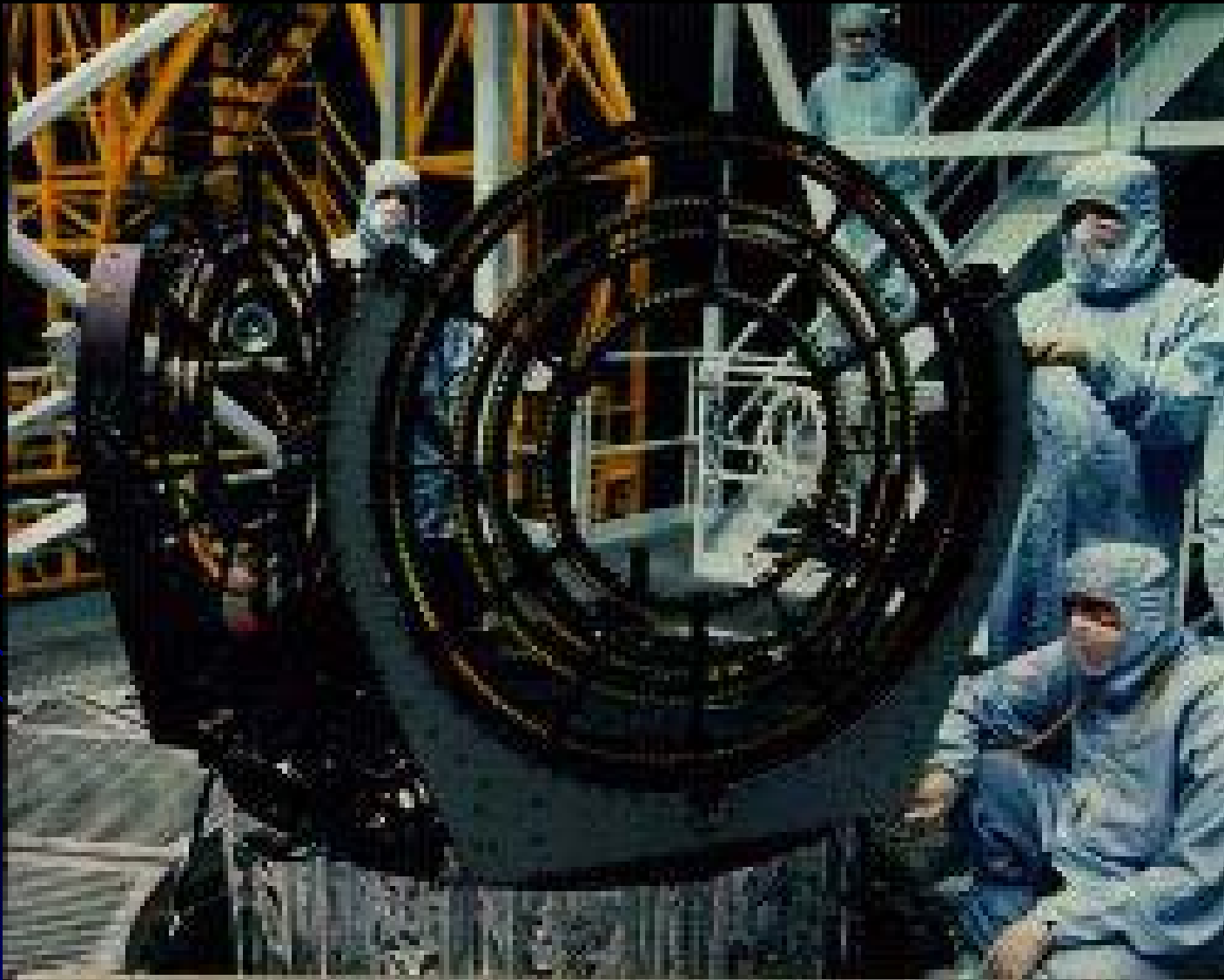
Focal Plane Instruments

HRC





Gratings





X-Ray Calibration (1996-1997)



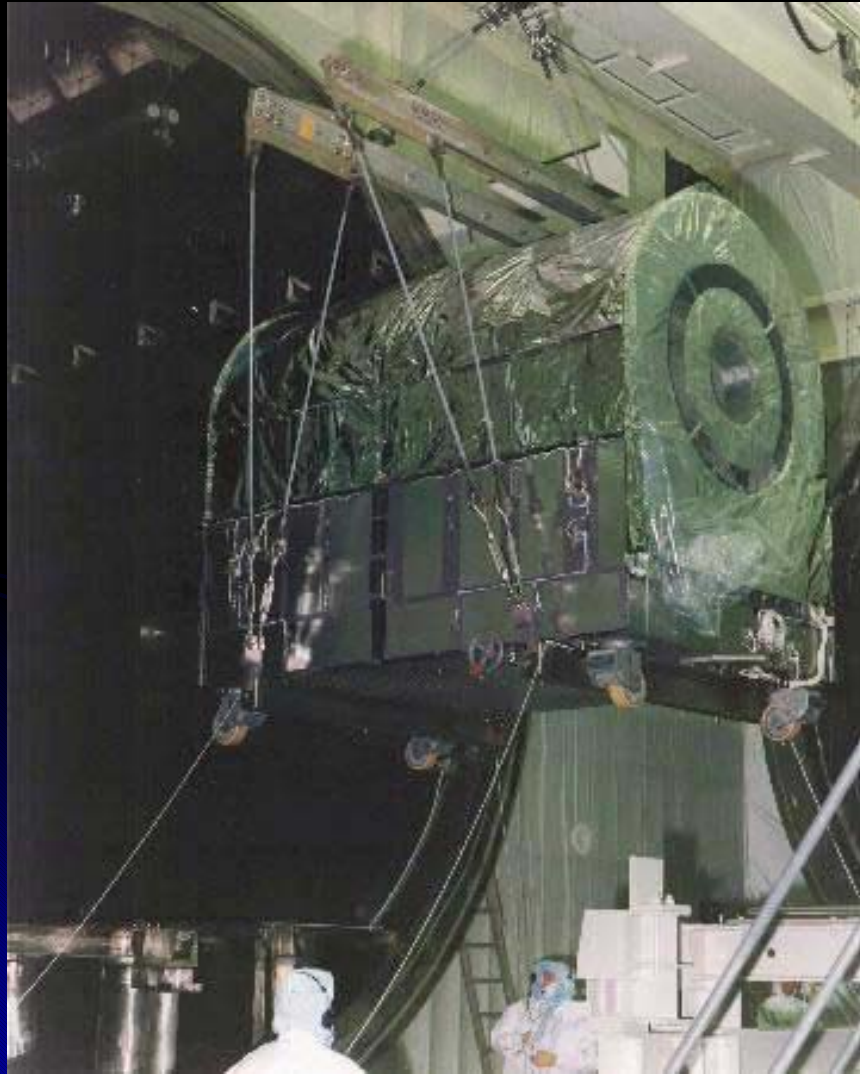


X-Ray Calibration



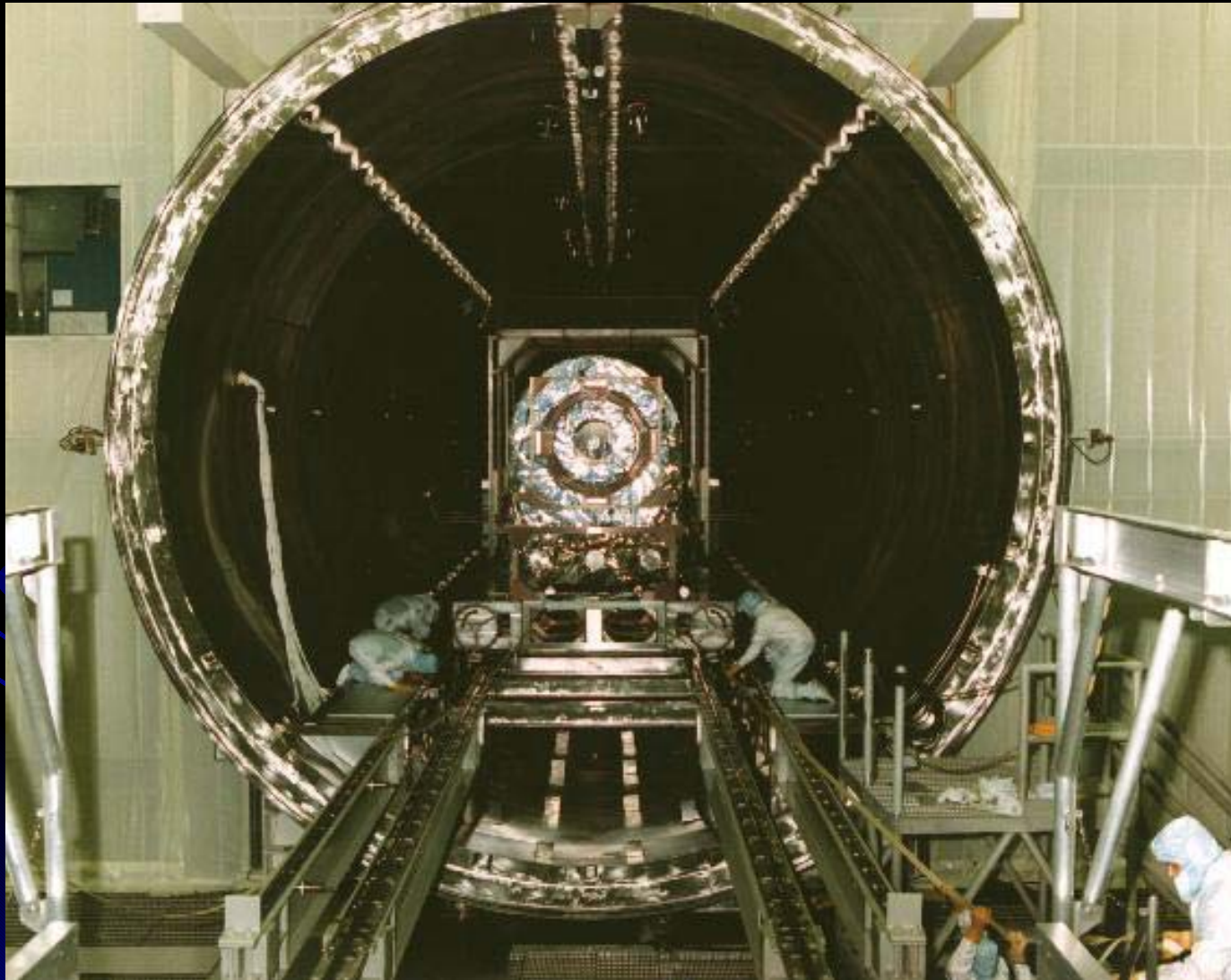


X-Ray Calibration





X-Ray Calibration





X-Ray Calibration

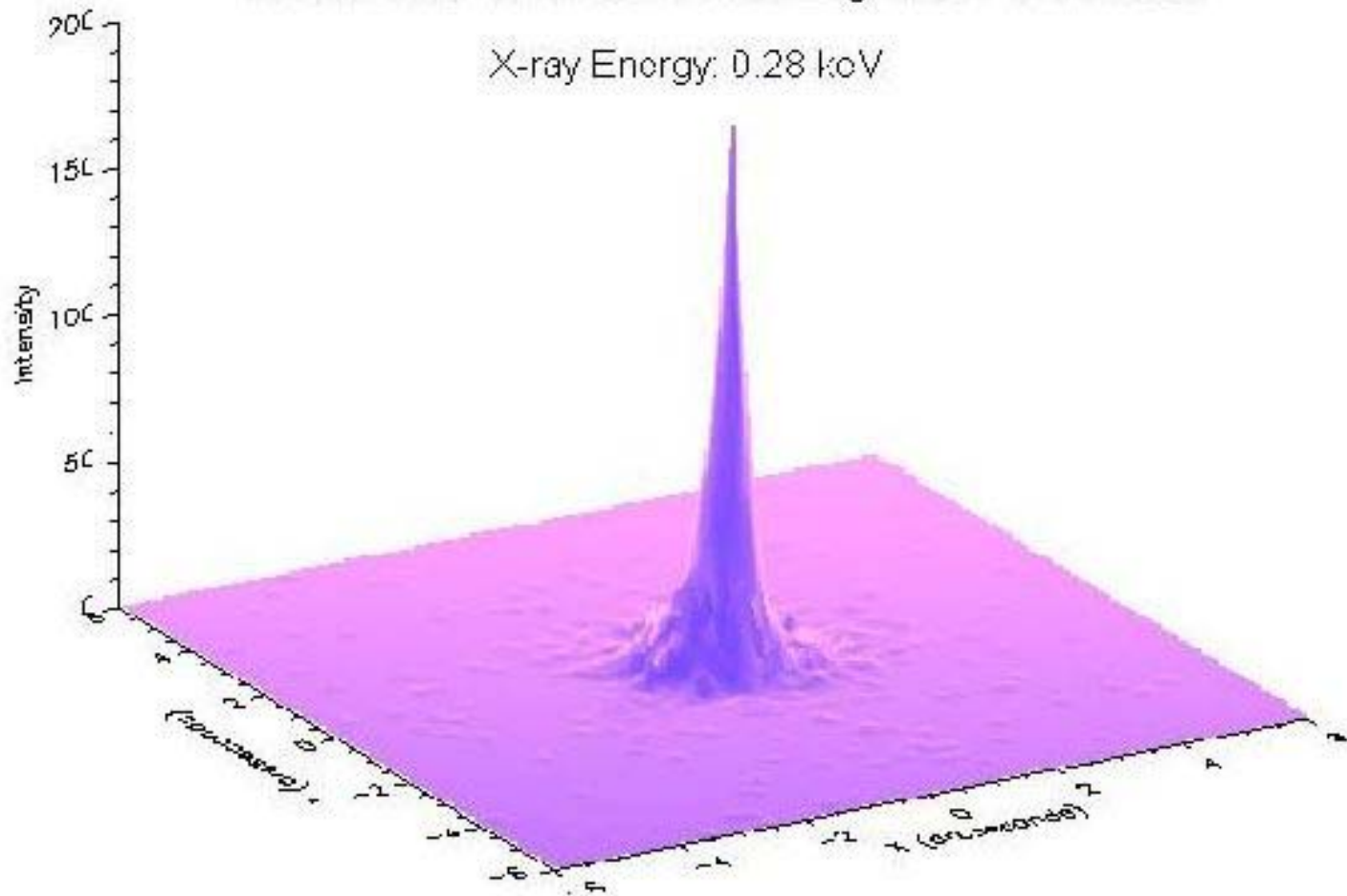




X-Ray Calibration

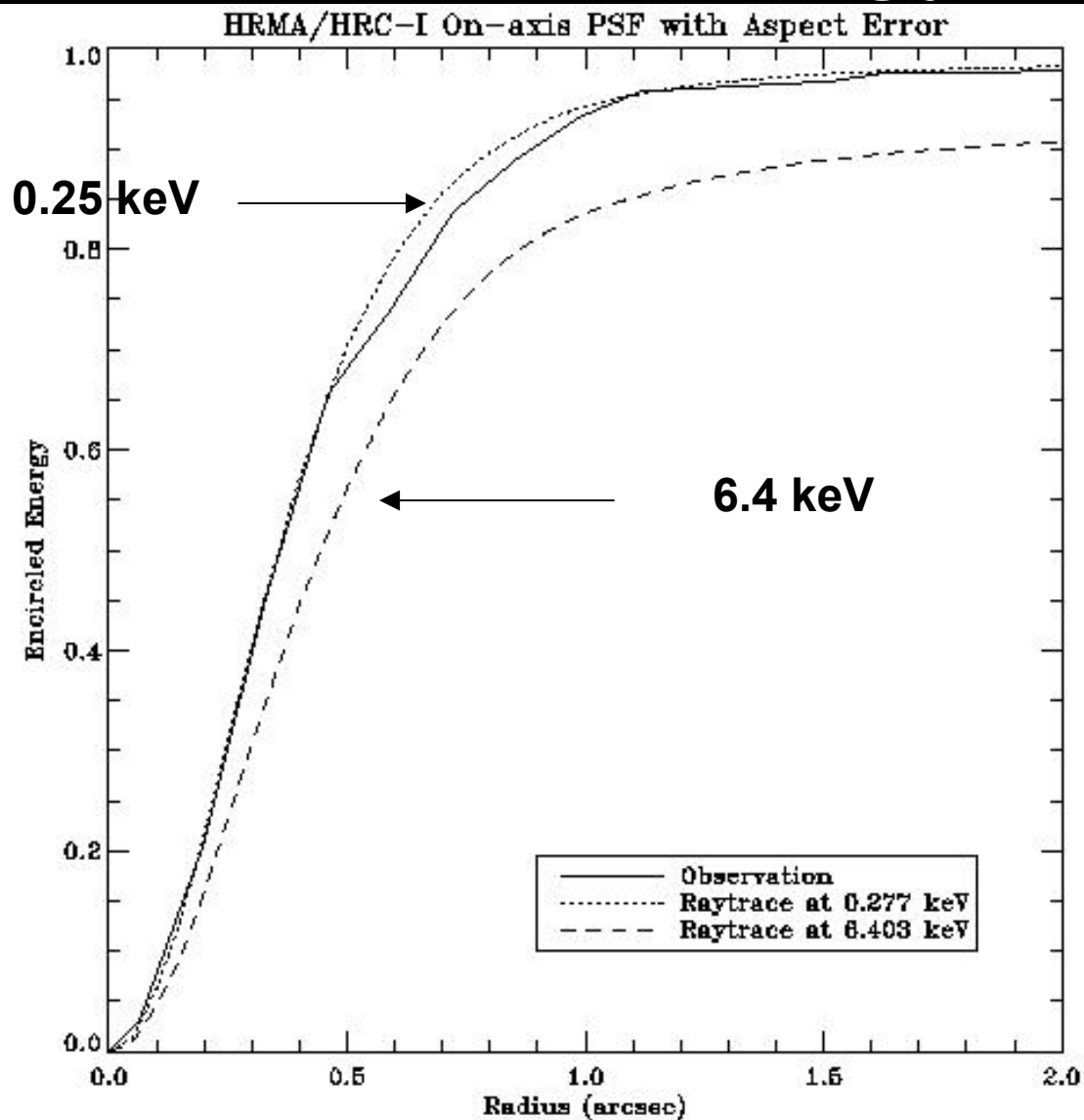
3-D Surface Plot of AXAF/HRC Image of a Point Source

X-ray Energy: 0.28 keV





Encircled Energy





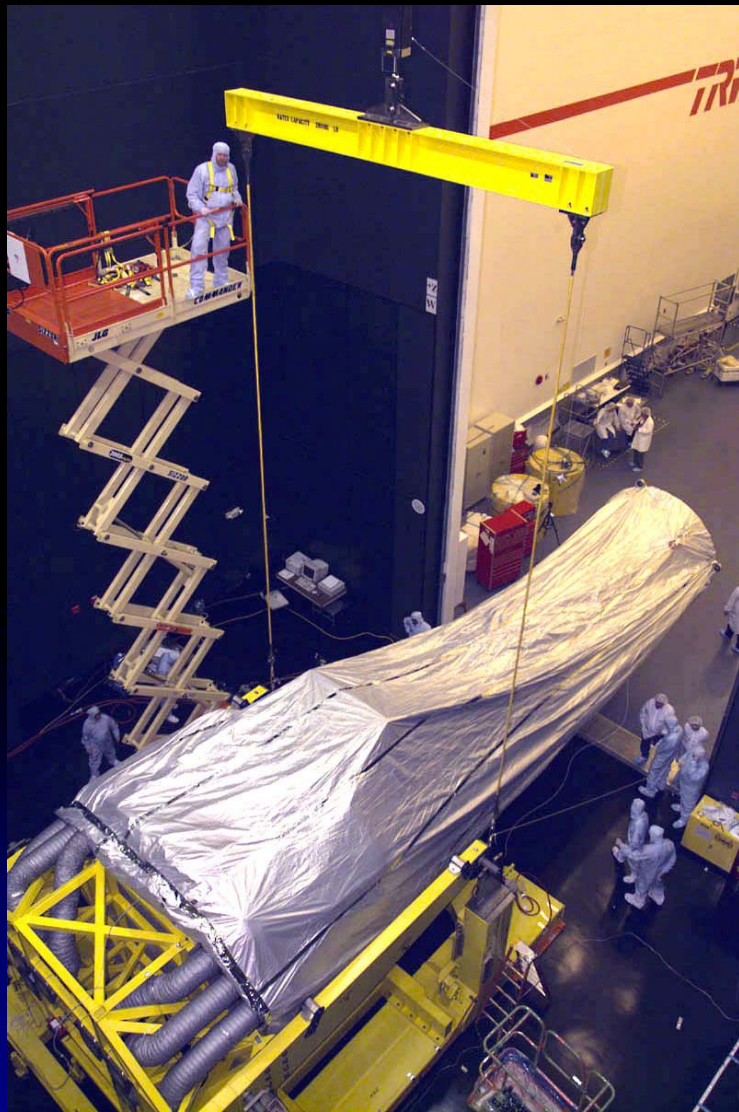
Integration with the S/C



1998



On to the Cape – Feb 1999





With upper stage





Chandra with Chandra





Launching - July 1999





The Launch

- **Beyond the Sky**
Words and Music by Judy Collins

“And we will fly beyond the sky
Beyond the stars beyond the heavens
Beyond the dawn we'll carry on
Until our dreams have all come true
To those who fly - we sing to you”



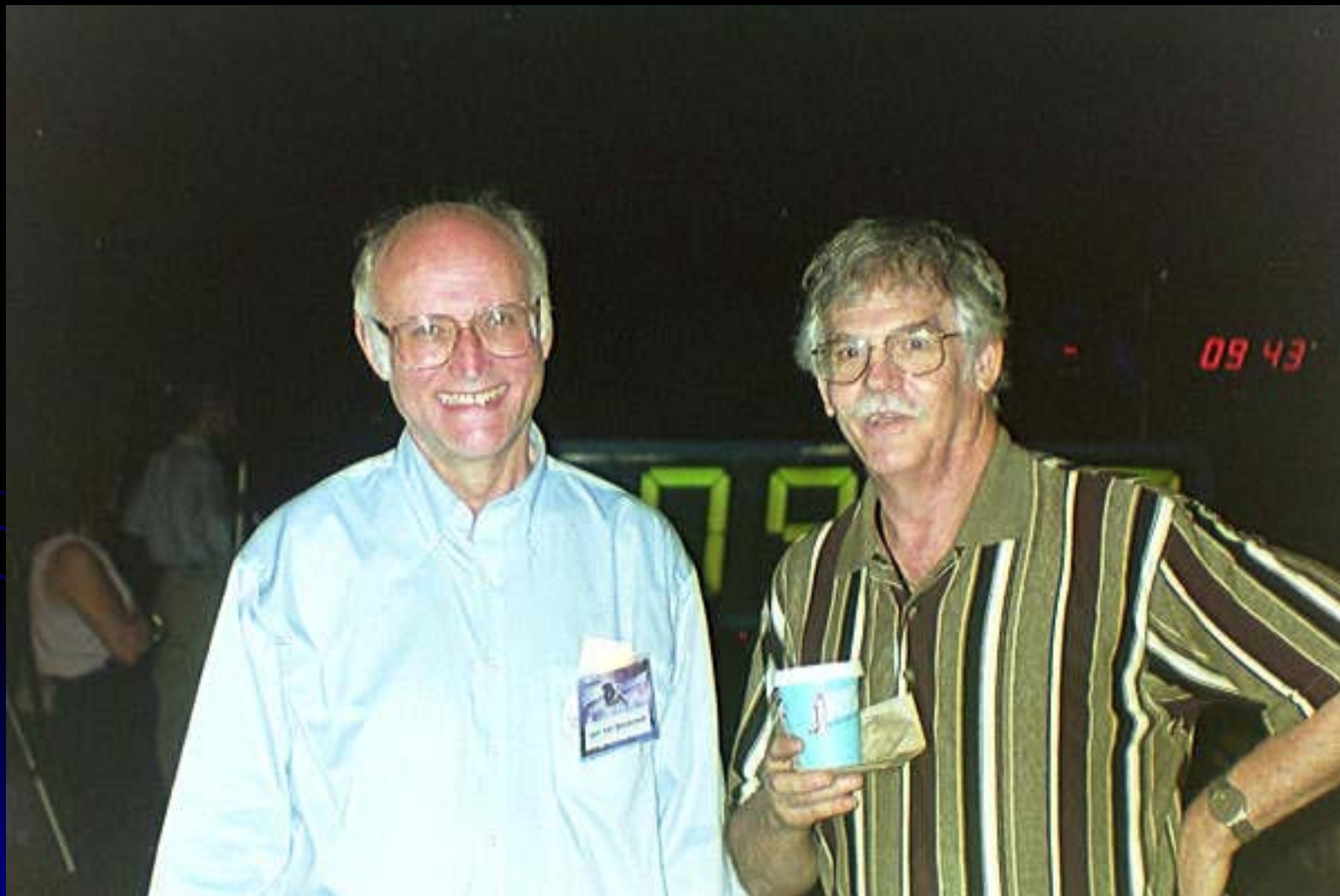


Three Launch Attempts

- Mon/Tue July 19/20
 - Sensor spike hydrogen in the engine compartment
- Wed/Thurs July 21/22
 - Lightening in the vicinity
- Thurs/Fri July 22/23
 - Third time is a charm



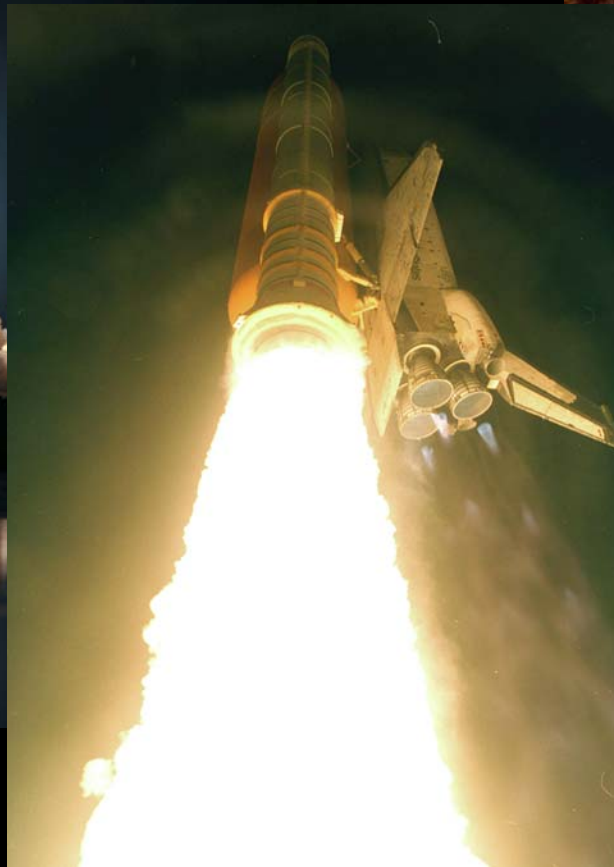
Before Launch Attempt 1





Launch

July 23 1999 @ 12:31 a.m. EDT





In Cargo Bay





Just Prior to Deployment



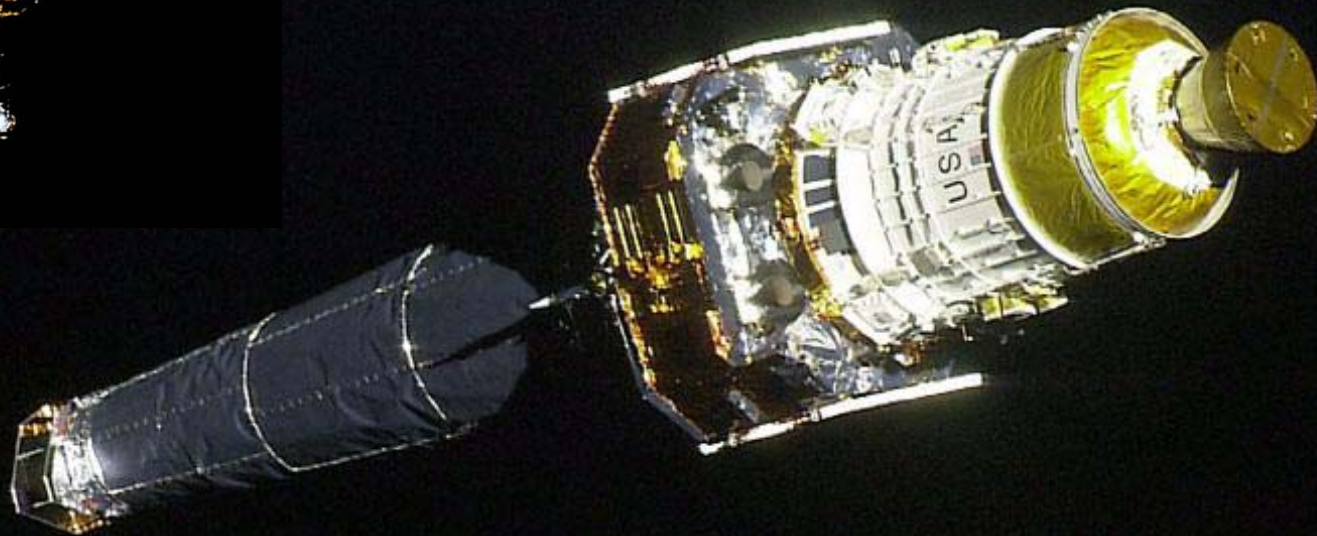


Deployment – The Movie



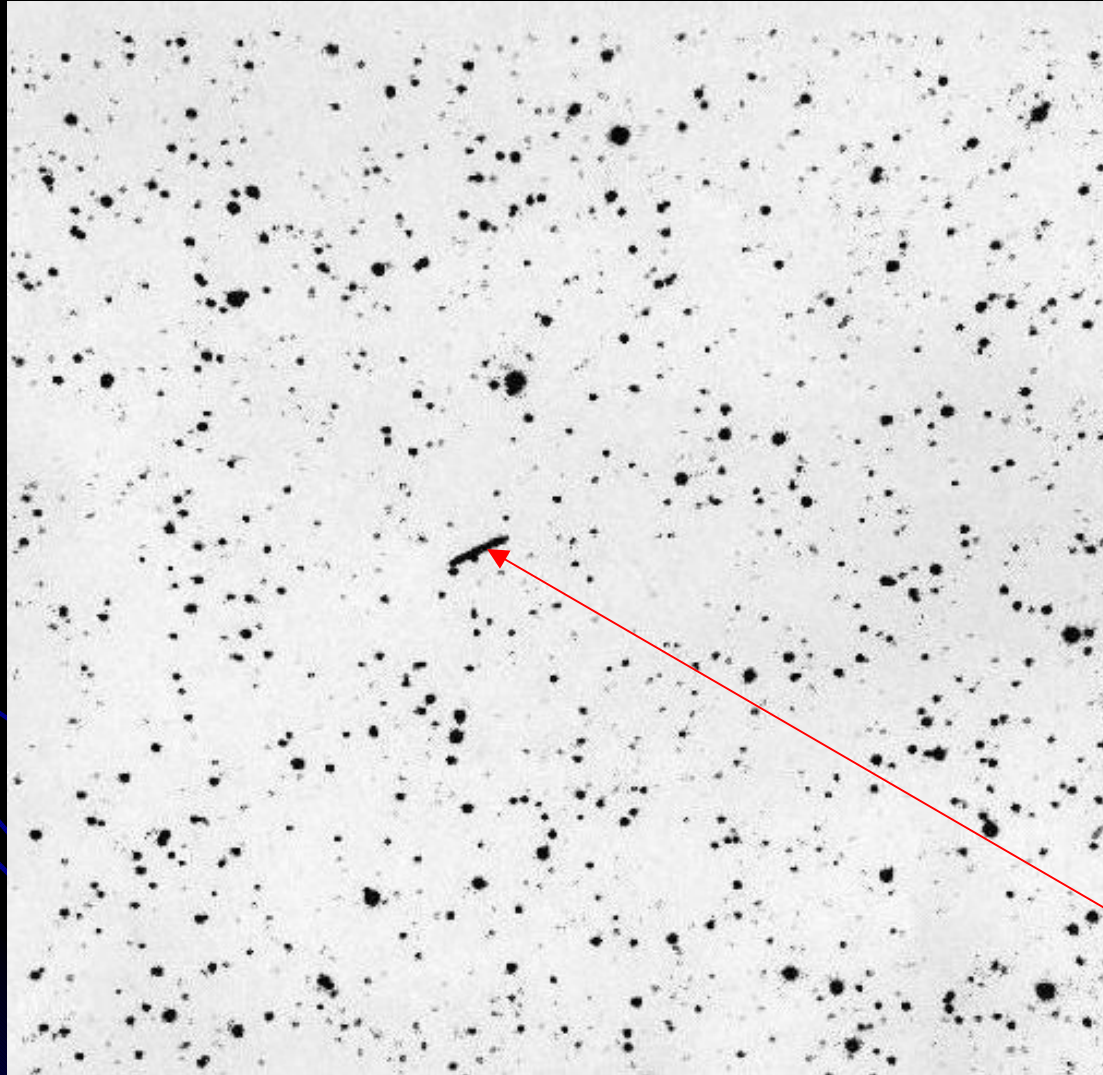


Deployed!



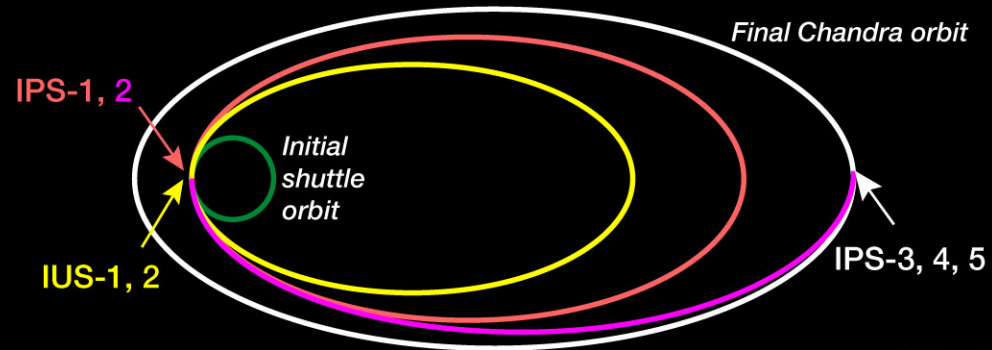


Chandra In Orbit!

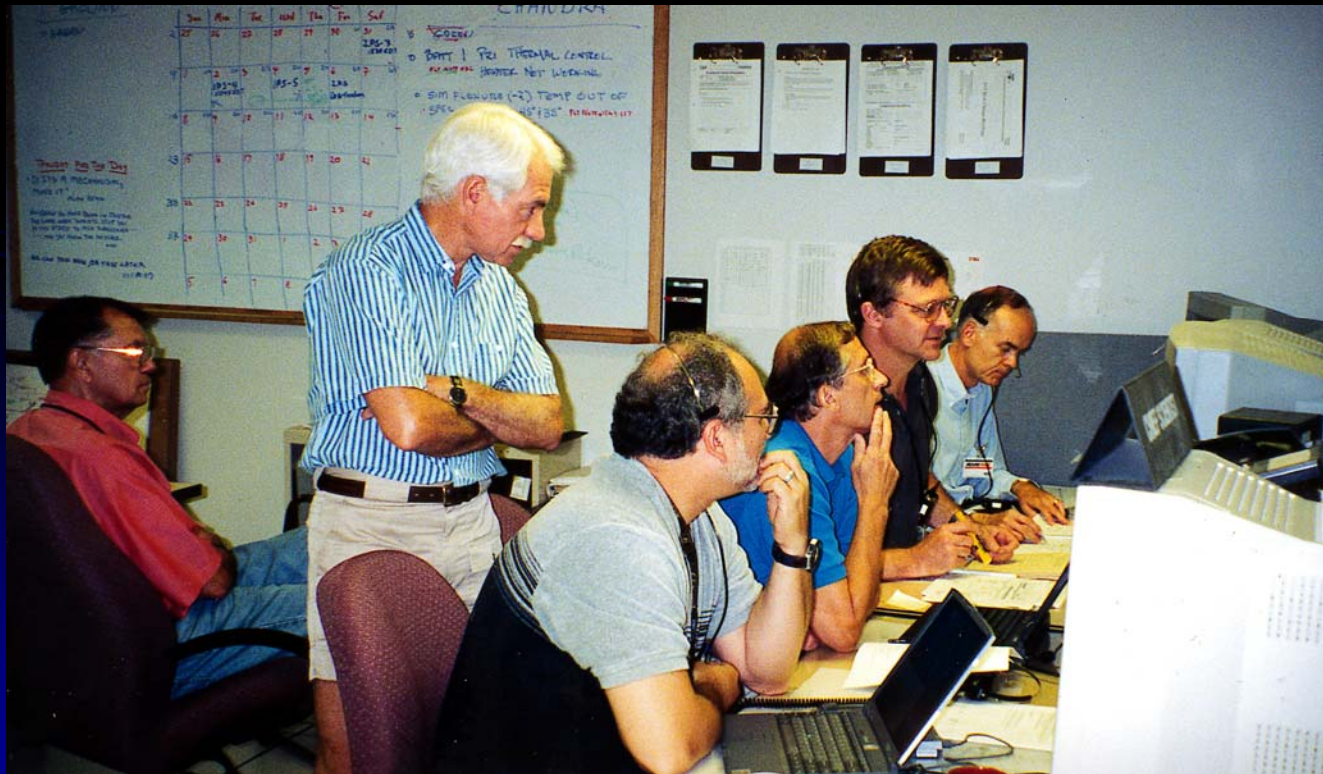




Sitting in the Control Center



NASA, TRW





Burns

- July 24 (Saturday)
- July 25 (Sunday)
- July 31 (Saturday)
- August 5 (Thursday)
- August 7 (Saturday)



Door Openings

- July 26 - HRC Housing
- August 8 – ACIS Housing
 - Had failed during ground test
 - 18° would indicate the seal was broken
 - 70° reading was fully open

Pulse 1 - no motion

Pulse 2 - 13°

Pulse 3 - 19.5°

Pulse 4 - 36°

Pulse 5 – 71.5°



Door Openings (continued)

- August 11 – HRMA aft cover
- August 12 – HRMA forward cover



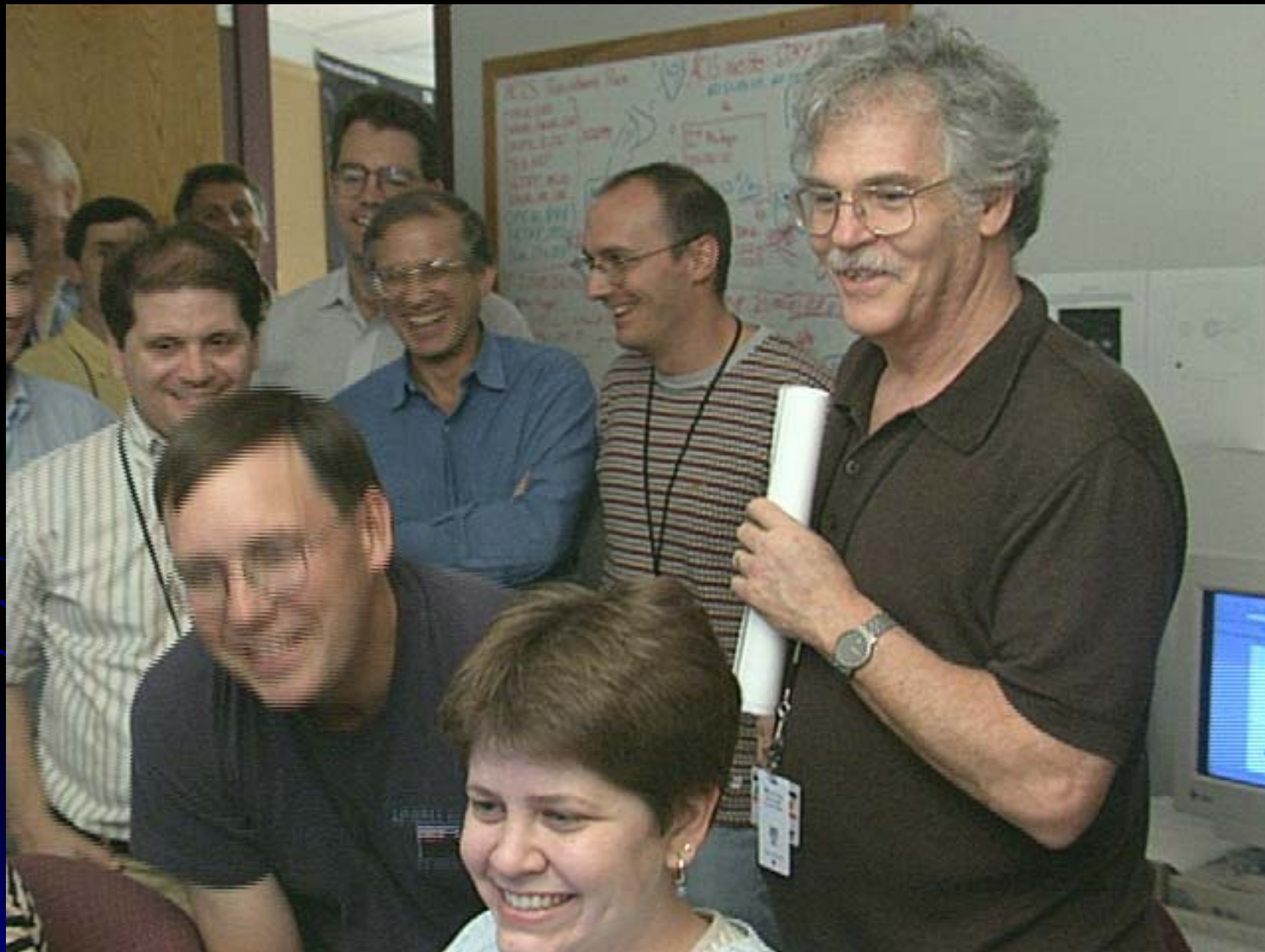


First Light



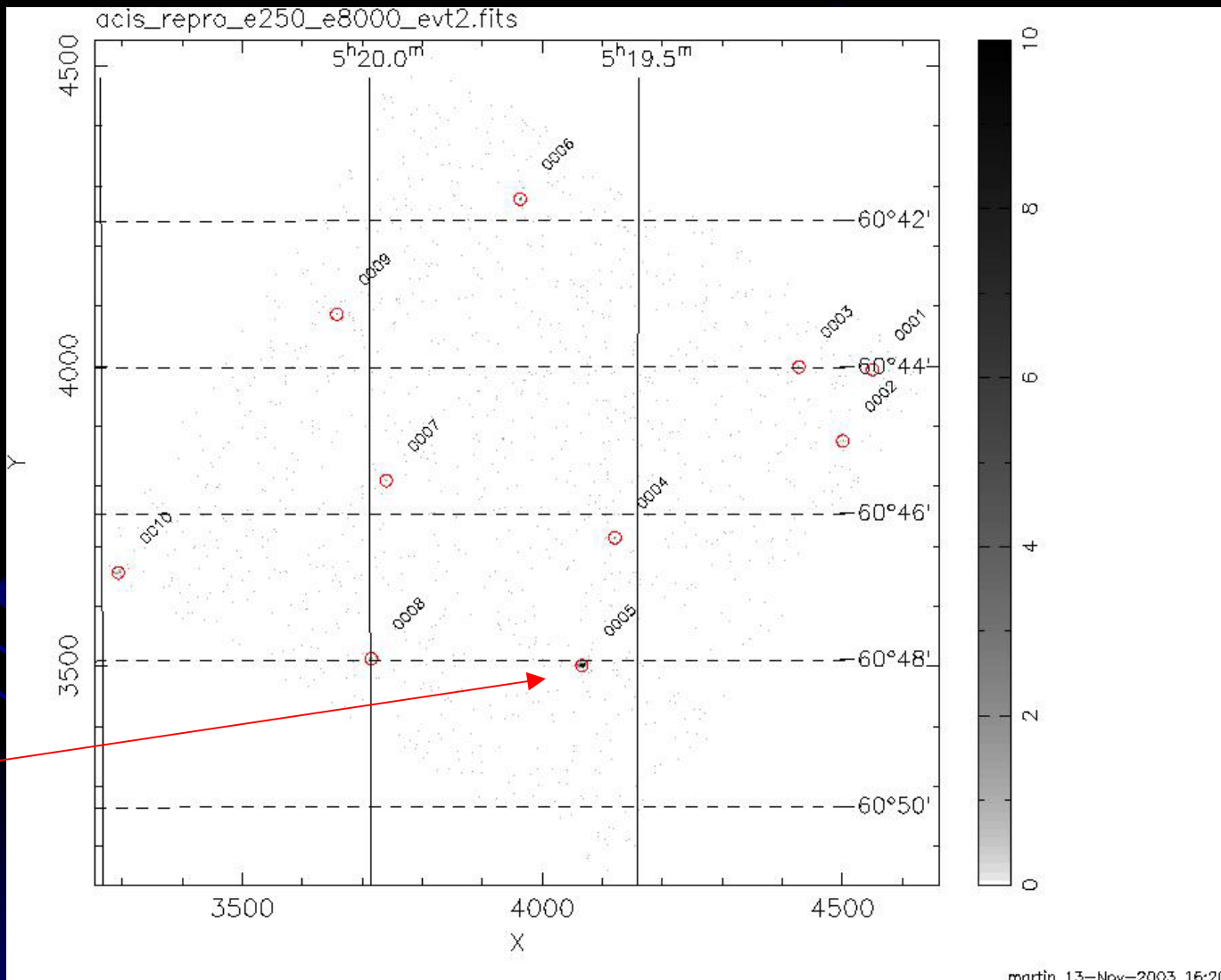


Chandra First Light





Chandra First Light





The Nobel Prize - 2002





4-Year Symposium

